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CIRCULARS AND PRICE-LISTS.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THEM TO THE DRUG-TRADE.

MANY of the best advertisers in the drug-trade have endorsed our view that it is more effective as well as cheaper to distribute circulars and price-lists stitched up in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* than sending them singly by post. We make such insets in the *C. & D.* notable by the fact that we only receive them twice a year for distribution, and, of course, we ensure that they get into the hands of the right people. Sending them singly by post is more or less (principally "more") a lottery, gives immense office trouble, and costs at least three times more than our charge for inserting them in the *C. & D.* We would advise those who think of the matter to write to our Publisher for particulars about the next distribution—the Summer number, July 28, 1900. He will not only give particulars about the charges, but what artistic assistance he can in designing or arranging insets. The date is two months distant, but near enough for prompt instructions to printers.

Summary.

PHOSPHATE OF SODA (plain and effervescing) containing arsenic has got into the hands of the retail and wholesale trade, and it is important that every one who holds stock should test it to see if it is right. The effervescing preparation has brought several chemists into trouble (p. 1034).

SOME alterations in store-prices are mentioned on p. 1021.

FIRES in chemists' shops at Chatham, West Bromwich, and Watten are reported (p. 1021).

PHARMACEUTICAL CORRESPONDENTS "at the front" send us more news about the war (p. 1026).

THE WORK of the jurors in the Paris Exhibition is referred to by our Paris correspondent (p. 1039).

A NUMBER of chemists have passed the Spectacle-makers' Company's diploma examination (p. 1020).

THE INDUSTRY BIRD is represented in a characteristic attitude outside the Pharmaceutical Aviary (p. 1032).

WE REPORT at some length a chemists' exhibition which has been held at Manchester this week (p. 1038).

WE briefly describe the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories in London which have now been completed (p. 1028).

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE is of critical importance just now, and in regard to it we print some sensible remarks by our Cape correspondent (p. 1027).

A RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP, specially for B.P. revision-work, is being promoted by the President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (p. 1030).

DR. FITZHUGH, a son of Alderman Fitzhugh, the well-known Nottingham pharmacist, has died in South Africa while serving as an army surgeon (p. 1026).

MR. JAMES REID has been analysing the compound known as "ordinary pharmacist," and has found mere traces of the business element in it (p. 1050).

A PORTRAIT of Mr. C. B. Allen, the new Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, with some particulars of his pharmaceutical career, is given on p. 1028.

POSTAL DELAYS are dreadful this week. Messrs. May, Roberts & Co. tell us of a letter which took twenty-four hours in delivering with in a five-minutes' walk (p. 1051).

X-RAYER says some very interesting things this week about crabs' eyes and other old things, as well as about the inefficacy of the nucleus of reform in the Pharmaceutical Council (p. 1033).

THE LONDON LOCAL COMMITTEE of the British Pharmaceutical Conference has decided that no civic welcome should be extended to the members. The provisional programme is given on p. 1030.

THE HIGH COURT has again held that it has no power to grant a *mandamus* to compel the General Medical Council to rehear a case in which a doctor's name was removed from the register (p. 1045).

TWO TRANSVAAL CHEMISTS have given us some useful information in regard to the future of the drug-trade there, which we print with several pictures obtained from one of them—Mr. W. G. Lay (p. 1024).

THE SPECIFIC GRAVITIES of tinctures discussion proceeds apace Mr. John C. Umney and Mr. Wippel Gadd pointing out inaccuracies in Dr. McWalter's table, and Dr. McWalter replying to Mr. Fletcher (p. 1050).

A LIVERPOOL DRUG-STORE KEEPER has been fined 5*l.* for selling green belladonna-plasters containing only 0.05 per cent. of alkaloids. A statement on the plaster that it was the kind made with leaf-extract did not count (p. 1047).

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT CASES are instructive this week. They deal with baking powder, camphorated oil, belladonna plaster, magnesia, milk of sulphur, seidlitz powders, sweet spirit of nitre, and "syrup" (p. 1047).

THE ACTION by Boots (Limited) against the Printsellers' Association for conspiracy in restraint of trade has been decided against the plaintiffs, but the two Judges held opposite views, and the younger gave in to the elder. There is to be an appeal (p. 1045).

AT the drug-auctions on Thursday supplies were considerably in excess of buyers' requirements, and only a small proportion sold. Cinchona was 5 per cent. dearer at the auctions in spite of the large offering. Ergot and galls are dearer this week, and all Eastern products have stiffened owing to the troubles in China (p. 1054).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Lowestoft Town Council has issued notices requiring all traders' shopblinds to be 7 feet from the ground.

The Huntingdon Board of Guardians last week appointed Mr. Ellis dentist at the workhouse at a salary of ten guineas per annum.

On June 15, Henry Underwood tried to commit suicide at Shadwell by swallowing threepennyworth of phosphor paste. He was taken to the London Hospital and recovered.

The "bogus exciseman" Arnold, whose vagaries we reported in our issue of June 9 (page 949), has been sentenced by the Dewsbury Magistrates to three months' hard labour.

Edith Louie Gough, who worked in the plating-shop of a cycle-factory at Coventry, drank a quantity of solution of cyanide of potassium on June 14, and died shortly afterwards.

A summons brought at Dartford Sessions on June 14 by a former employé of Messrs. Wallis & Co., manufacturing chemists, Crayford, for wages in lieu of notice, was dismissed by the Bench.

About 400 labourers employed at the chemical-works of Messrs. Read Holliday & Co., Huddersfield, have struck work. The dispute is occasioned by a rearrangement of working-hours.

Last week a man named Marshall Street, living at Ashton-under-Lyne, drank a quantity of belladonna-and-aconite liniment in mistake for medicine, and died. The bottle was labelled "Poison."

The chemists of the Wallasey District, comprising Seacombe, Egremont, Liscard, New Brighton, and Wallasey, have decided to close their establishments each Thursday between 1 P.M. and 7 P.M.

At Lancaster on June 9, William Howarth (12) was ordered to be birched for stealing scent, brushes, and soap to the value of 5s. 11d. from Mr. Thos. Waddington, chemist and druggist, Morecambe.

A racecourse-tout named Lewis was sent to prison for fourteen days with hard labour at Hereford on June 11 for stealing goods valued at 3s. from the High Town establishment of Messrs. Boots (Limited).

The 2-year-old daughter of an agricultural labourer at Llanybri, Carmarthen, got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid, which was put away in a drawer, and drinking a part of the contents died shortly afterwards.

The Council of the Society of Arts have awarded a silver medal to Professor R. W. Wood for his paper on "The Diffraction Process of Colour-photography," and one to Mr. John Ferguson for his paper on "Old and New Colombo."

The Cokermonth Magistrates have transferred the office held by Messrs. Jennings Brothers, Market Place, Cokermonth, to Messrs. Cooper & Stern, chemists and druggists, Cokermonth, who have taken over the business.

Alice Mary Moore, of Richmond, has been sent to prison for six months with hard labour. She appears to have been recently annexing articles from every shop she went into, and her possessions, when arrested, included a large tin box containing a liberal quantity of boxes of pills, patent medicines, and druggists' sundries.

The Spectacle-makers' Company.

Among the successful candidates at the May examination of the Company under the certification of opticians' scheme are the following chemists and druggists:—

Mr. F. Fearnley, Chapeltown Road, Leeds.

Mr. J. J. Forbes, Denny, Stirlingshire.

Mr. W. Shelton, Stockport.

Mr. G. Vogt, Kendal.

Mr. Fearnley and Mr. Shelton have yet to pass the full examination. It is satisfactory to note that out of fifty-five candidates only four failed in all subjects.

Commercial Intelligence.

We are informed by the Board of Trade that the first meeting of the Advisory Committee in connection with the Intelligence branch of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments was held on June 14 at the office of the Board, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W., Sir Courtenay Boyle presiding, but we are not informed what the business was. The names of the members present would occupy six lines.

A Cornwall Show.

The exhibition promoted by the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association was opened at Truro on June 13. Amongst the local exhibitors, Mr. T. Anthony, pharmaceutical chemist, Truro, had a well-stocked stand devoted to agricultural requirements and veterinary medicines. These included a "perfected rennet," a "special" baking-powder, Anthony's fly and maggot lotion for sheep, Stephen's horse-powders, Wonnacott's "Lincolnshire specific," and a goodly array of 'photographic apparatus and appliances. Messrs. J. Symons & Co. (Limited), of Totnes, were also present with a large assortment of their well-known Devonshire ciders and wines.

Fires.

An explosion of chemicals on the premises of Messrs. Magors (Limited), druggists, High Street, West Bromwich, was the cause of a slight conflagration on June 12, which the fire-brigade was fortunately able to subdue before serious damage had been done.

Mr. W. G. Turtle, chemist and druggist, 148 High Street, Chatham, has been obliged to close his business premises for a few days owing to an outbreak of fire, which originated in an adjoining draper's shop on June 9. The fire burnt down the draper's shop, and spread to Mr. Turtle's premises, damaging the optical room. The stock in the rooms below was saturated with water. Business for the present is transacted at 260 High Street, Chatham.

On June 13 a big blaze occurred on the premises of Mr. L. A. Vincent, chemist and druggist, in High Street, Watton, which soon reached alarming proportions. The first indication was a loud report, caused by the explosion of a benzoline-oil barrel which was being tapped and conveyed to the house close by. A good supply of water was available, and the Wayland fire-brigade being quickly on the spot a strong stream of water was soon upon the burning buildings, which now extended to the warehouse, containing stock and mineral-water plant. A gas-engine house was wrecked and a large warehouse.

Afraid of Fire.

A committee of the Chesterfield Town Council last week recommended that the portion of the Market Hall building now used by Mr. F. J. Houston, chemist and druggist, should no longer be used for Mr. Houston's business, that the Town Clerk be instructed to give Mr. Houston notice to quit the shop, and that the premises be offered for some other business. It appeared from the discussion that the committee thought the business of a chemist highly dangerous in the event of a fire occurring, but it was considered that to close an old-established business was a serious step. It was therefore proposed to refer the matter back to the committee. Alderman Wood said the committee had considered the matter carefully. Mr. Houston signed an agreement not to store petroleum or any product of that oil on the premises, and he broke that agreement. By so doing he had exposed the Corporation to the risk of a loss of 10,000l. The Mayor said the committee had not acted unduly severely with Mr. Houston, and he would not be ruined. The resolution was, however, referred back.

Contracts.

The Isle of Wight Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. A. Millidge, chemist and druggist, for the supply of druggists' goods to the workhouse for the current quarter.

The Portsea Island Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. H. W. Blackadar, chemist, Church Road, Portsmouth, for the supply of oils to the infirmary, and of the Indiarubber Company, High Street, Portsmouth, for the supply of water-beds.

Birmingham Notes.

Dr. Alfred H. C. Carter, professor of medicine at Mason University College and physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, has been appointed examiner in medicine for the University of Glasgow.

The martial spirit has not been slow in showing itself at the new Birmingham University, and already a corps of student-volunteers has been embodied, including embryonic chemists, medicos, and pharmacists. *Florat ars militaris!* for it seems to be terribly wanted.

Sagapenum—a new relative of asafetida in the plant world—is being somewhat largely prescribed by a well-known Birmingham medical man, and may be in some request at least for a time. To what is its efficacy (if any) due? It is to be feared that it belongs to the same class as oleum chartæ and other mediæval remedies which ought to be obsolete in this nineteenth century.

During a chat with a member of the Council of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, it transpired that at the last council-meeting Mr. John Barclay was appointed President vice Mr. Poole, who has served two years in the office admirably, with Messrs. Alcock and John Wakefield as Vice-Presidents, and secretary, *pro tem.*, Mr. Brunt. The last-named finds the duties somewhat onerous and desires to resign in favour of a man with more leisure.

The hospital charities of Birmingham have, like those in London, their Hospital Saturday. The appointed day was June 16, when prettily-bedecked ladies with collecting-boxes solicited alms in the streets, and workpeople by collections in works made up large sums. The amount collected last year was 18,000*l.*, and this year 20,000*l.* is expected. Ought not much of this to find its way into the pockets of the pharmacist, for it is understood that many who can well afford to pay for physic go to these institutions and get advice and appliances, such as trusses, as well as medicine, at either a nominal fee, a donation, or for nothing? There is undoubtedly much imposition practised by well-to-do people, and the mischief is that it is on the increase.

The subject of Locum Tenentes is at this season of the year uppermost in the mind of the pharmacist. Naturally he, like everybody else (and sometimes more so), requires holiday and relaxation of work, and in the choice of a man for his particular needs he finds much difficulty. From what class are these generally drawn? Perhaps some of your readers would relate their experience of the employment of these gentlemen? If rumour has not magnified its tale it is generally believed that some amusing incidents could be recorded, and perhaps some with creepy feelings might also, when doing so, exclaim "it might have been worse." They (the tenentes) might also give their experience of the employer, and if such could be collated, the reading might (or, perhaps, it would) not be unsuitable for those "on leisure bent."

The dearth of apprentices has established a new order of things. Premiums are now much lower than formerly—in many cases it is returned as "pocket-money" subject to good behaviour and similar conditions. Outdoor engagements are on the increase, and receive more favour than the older plan. In other instances no premium at all is required, and in agreements now made parents ask for the insertion of fixed hours for study and recreation during working-hours. Yet another method, which is certainly very modern, is to accept indoor pupils without premium, to pay pocket-money, and, in addition, clothe the young man and instruct him in the art and mystery of pharmacy. Can this be conducive to the elevation of the calling? Many shake their heads in a serious fashion which betokens the dire straits into which the average pharmacist is placed in order to secure assistance other than by paying assistants who have passed the qualifying stage.

The pessimistic pharmacist must view the present position of his calling with no small amount of alarm, for with the ever-increasing development of branch-businesses, especially in the suburbs of large towns, the struggle must become fiercer, especially as the encroachment by outsiders on his domain does not slacken. He is threatened now by a new danger, for it is the intention of a body of men representing gardeners and the agricultural-implement distributors, to

apply to Parliament for permission to sell "packed poisons." No doubt this arises from the Pharmaceutical Society's action in the recent Worcester weed-killer case. The optimist might say that the bone is so full of meat (and is it not for those who have educated themselves to the proper working of their craft and to the requirements of the public and the medical profession?) that there is plenty of "material" to go at, but on the other hand, many are afraid that the action of the would-be poison-sellers may be a source of weakness rather than evidence of strength.

Store-prices.

The following are amongst the additions which have been made to the stock of the Army and Navy Stores as shown in their price-list for June:—

Thermogene, 11*½d.* per packet; Valtine meat-globules with quinine, 2*s.* 1*d.* per box; Sparkletaris tablets, 1*s.* per bottle; Kola champagne powders, 1*s.* 6*d.* per box; Pabst malt extract, 12*s.* per dozen bottles; Formalin atomiser (nickel-plated), 4*s.* each; Scott's beetle-exterminator, 5*d.* and 9*d.* per tin; Plasmon, 9*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet; Armour & Co.'s preparations; Thialion, 4*s.* per bottle; Berger's ozone-lamp, 10*s.* complete; Icilma preparations.

Acting as an Apothecary.

At an inquest held at Bethnal Green, E., on the body of a thirteen-months' old child, the father stated that he took the child, who had been ailing, to a drug-store and the proprietor took the child's temperature and prescribed for it, charging 6*d.* as his fee. He then advised the witness to go to the hospital, which the witness did. The child was given a powder and next day was seen by a doctor, but death occurred the same evening. The drugstore-keeper in his evidence admitted taking the child's temperature and prescribing for it, but averred that the 6*d.* was thrust upon him—he did not want to make any charge. The Coroner: You had no business to prescribe for the child. The Society of Apothecaries have the right to fine you 40*l.* for acting as a doctor. You had better change your trade or simply sell what people ask for. The jury returned a verdict of natural death, and added that it was desirable that this unlicensed medical practice should be put a stop to by legal means. The Coroner said that he would communicate with the Medical Defence Association.

Cyanide in a Spirit-bottle.

At Lambeth on June 16, Mr. Braxton Hicks held an inquest on the body of William Leonard Yallop (6½), son of a laundress. The mother stated that some time ago a chance customer of hers gave her a small spirit-bottle containing liquid, which, he said, would kill blackbeetles. He did not tell her the stuff was poisonous, nor was the bottle labelled, beyond bearing the sign of the Three Compasses public-house. She placed the bottle on the top shelf of the dresser in the kitchen. Deceased climbed on to the dresser and drank some of the contents of the bottle. She at once took him to the hospital, but he died on the way. Dr. L. Stanley Dudgeon, of St. Thomas's Hospital, said the bottle contained sufficient cyanide of potassium to kill 100 persons. Verdict, accidental death.

The Sale of Poisons to Children.

Addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of Worcester Quarter Sessions on June 18, the Chairman (Mr. J. Willis Bund) directed attention to a case in which a child of 9 years of age was served by a chemist with ½ oz. of laudanum, with which her mother, it was alleged, attempted to take her life. They heard a great deal, he said, about children under 16 being served at public-houses, but if that were wicked, how much more so was it that young children should be supplied with poisons. The woman at a later stage of the proceedings was discharged, and the Chairman admonished the chemist (Mr. Cope, of West Malvern) for having supplied the poison to the child, and his expenses were disallowed. Mr. Cope said he knew the child well.

For Sale.

A chemist's shop in King Street, the leading thoroughfare in Yarmouth, rented at 90*l.* per annum by Messrs. Male, will be offered to public competition at Yarmouth next Tuesday.

Conversazioni.

Wednesday evening was ladies' night at the Royal Society, Burlington House, when 800 were present, and inspected the exhibits, which were chiefly those shown last month.

The Society of Arts also had a highly successful gathering at the Natural History Museum, in Cromwell Road. After the Chairman (Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.) had held his reception, the band of the Coldstream Guards gave an excellent selection of music.

Cricket.

Stevenson & Howell C.C. *v.* West London C.C.—Played at Bromley on June 16, and resulted in a win for the first-named club. Scores: S. & H., 100 for 8 wickets (innings declared); West London, 60.

Aldersgate C.C. (S. Maw, Son & Thompson) *v.* Holborn Circus C.C. (Wallis & Co.).—In this City Shields Competition match at East Acton the Aldersgate club won a good match by 106 runs to 66. Messrs. Hopley (26) and Saveall (22) batted well for the winners, and Astill (20) and Pretty (30) for the losers. Clay for the Aldersgate took 7 wickets for 24 runs.

Burroughs, Wellcome C.C. *v.* Burgoyne, Barbidges C.C.—This match, in the Wholesale Drug League Competition, was played at Bowes Park on June 16, and resulted in a win for the Burroughs Wellcome club by 71 runs to 42. Moxon, for the losers, took 8 wickets; and for the winners Purton (4 for 18) and Gordon Cowen (5 for 16) were chiefly responsible for the victory.

Plymouth Chemists' Association.

At a meeting at which Mr. F. Maitland (President) occupied the chair, the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association appointed the following as delegates to the Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in London:—Messrs. F. Maitland, C. J. Park, J. Davy Turney, F. W. Hunt, W. H. Woods, and J. Cocks. It was decided that the annual outing should take place on Wednesday, July 11. The party will travel from Plymouth to Totnes by train, and drive from Totnes to Berry Pomeroy Castle, returning to the Castle Hotel, Totnes, where a high tea will be served. The excursion is being arranged in connection with the Exeter Chemists' Association, and chemists and friends residing in the district between Exeter and Plymouth are being invited. An interesting and enjoyable reunion is therefore expected. The following have been appointed on the Outing Committee:—Messrs. J. H. Bailey, J. Barge, A. D. Breeze, J. Cocks, F. W. Hunt, J. A. Lamble, F. Maitland, C. J. Park, J. W. Swainson, J. D. Turney, C. T. Weary, and W. H. Woods.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Sale of Dr. Kenny's Effects.

At Dublin last week, a four-days sale by public auction was held of the effects of the late Dr. J. E. Kenny, who was a former member of Parliament, and also City Coroner. His collection of articles of *virtu* realised considerably over 1,000*l.*, and his library of medical works and surgical appliances brought a correspondingly large sum.

A Disputed Account.

At the last meeting of the Castlereagh (co. Galway) Guardians a letter was read from the solicitors of Mr. P. N. White, Sligo, asking for the payment of 53*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, due for drugs up to March 25, 1900. The account includes the sum of 29*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* for drugs supplied three years ago, and which a former Board of Guardians disputed. The Clerk was directed to write for particulars of the items in the portion of the account under dispute.

Against Monopoly.

The Dungannon Poor-law Guardians have had before them a letter from the Local Government Board stating that Mr.

Nethery, chemist, Dungannon, is not a dealer in surgical instruments, and is, therefore, not eligible to take a contract for the supply of such articles. Dr. Marmion, J.P., said Mr. Nethery had arranged with Messrs. Arnold & Sons, London, to supply him with medical appliances on receipt of a telegram. The letter, he added, was the outcome of one or two Dublin houses to secure a monopoly. It was resolved to continue Mr. Nethery as contractor.

The Limerick Dispenser.

The Limerick Board of Guardians have accepted the resignation of Mr. Howe, compounder of medicines to the Union, on the ground of continued ill-health. Mr. J. J. McMahon, pharmaceutical chemist, Limerick, has been elected non-resident dispenser at a salary of 100*l.* per annum.

Analytical Matters.

Mr. Robert Barklie, Belfast, having secured the appointment of analyst for Belfast City in room of the late Professor Hodges, together with the same post for Belfast Union, has had to resign his position as principal of the Belfast Schools of Science.

At the last meeting of the Tyrone County Council the Secretary (Mr. Hamilton) announced that no advertisements had been issued for the appointment of an analyst in place of the late Professor Hodges. The work was being done by Dr. Hodges's son. It was decided to advertise for an analyst.

Medicine-contract Sequel.

At the last meeting of the Newry Board of Guardians (the workhouse has been recently almost destroyed by a fire), the Clerk said he had written to the L.G.B. asking them to reconsider their decision not to allow half of the cost of the contract for medical and surgical appliances to be refunded to the Guardians, but he had not got a reply. It will be remembered the Guardians gave the contract to Messrs. Connor & Sons, Newry, although there was a cheaper tender from a Dublin firm; but the Guardians state they acted on the principle that it is advisable to have a local contractor, and they also state that Messrs. Connor previously gave great satisfaction.

Trench's Remedies.

The legal difficulties in connection with the bankruptcy of Mr. J. J. Trench advanced a stage in the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on June 14. It will be remembered that early in the year the assignation of the business to Mr. Hardman, who had acted as solicitor to Mr. Trench, was held to be executed with intent to "defeat, delay, and hinder" the creditors of the estate. Mr. Hardman now applies for a new trial, and to have the findings of the jury set aside, on the ground that there was no evidence to sustain their findings. When the case was called it was announced that a consent had been entered into between the parties by which the findings of the jury challenged by Mr. Hardman would be set aside, the proceedings on the charge and discharge to be discontinued, each party bearing their own costs.

For the Fifth Time.

A right-of-way case is occupying the Queen's Bench, Dublin, this week, which is being tried for the fifth time. It is sought to establish a right-of-way in front of the residence of Mr. P. N. White, pharmaceutical chemist, Breeoghe House, Sligo. The first time the case was tried the jury found there was no public right-of-way, but disagreed about the private way. At the second hearing the jury disagreed about the public way, and said there was no evidence of a private way. On the third hearing the jury disagreed on both rights-of-way. The venue was then shifted from Sligo to Dublin, and last February the jury found there was a public right-of-way, whilst the Lord Chief Baron directed that there was no private right-of-way. Now the case is being gone into afresh.

Pharmacists at Home.

Sir Thomas W. Robinson, M.P.S.I., ex-Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, entertained last week at Kingstown close on one hundred friends to a banquet, on

the occasion of his elevation to the dignity of knighthood. The company included representatives of almost every profession, Mr. Henry Conyngham representing pharmacy. The function was a brilliant one.

On Tuesday evening, June 13, Mr. and Mrs. Conyngham entertained a large party to dinner at their residence, Brookfield, Blackrock. The guests included Sir Thomas and Lady Robinson, and the principal members of the staff of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited). The rooms and grounds were tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. The toasts were numerous. The party adjourned to the drawing-room, where the remaining hours of the evening were pleasantly spent with music.

A New-Year's-Day Mishap.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on June 16, the case of Gordon v. the Commissioners of Rathmines and Rathgar Township (previously referred to in the *C. & D.*) came on for hearing. It was an action brought by Mr. Alexander Gordon, L.P.S.I., proprietor of the Medical Hall, Ranelagh, to recover damages for injuries to his person and his horse and trap sustained on New Year's Day last, when, owing to a sudden subsidence of the roadway in Mount Pleasant Avenue, his horse fell down, and plaintiff was thrown to the ground. When the case was called counsel stated that the action had been settled by consent, defendants agreeing to pay plaintiff 100% damages and costs. The Court made an order accordingly.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The N.B. Executive Election.

At the meeting of the members of the Society to be held on June 22 the principal business will be the election of the Executive for the year. There are twenty-nine candidates for the seventeen vacancies.

Bowling.

The annual game of bowls between wholesale and retail chemists was played on Queen's Park Green, Glasgow, on June 15. There were two rinks. The Wholesale were Messrs. J. Cairncross, H. Thomson, J. Walker, D. C. Houston, A. M. McAdam, jun., C. Campbell, A. Bruce, and A. McMurray; the Retail players comprising Messrs. W. L. Currie, W. Galbraith, T. Adam, M. Wallace, D. Watson, H. Lambie, D. Moir, and R. H. Gordon. The scores were:—

Wholesale.		Retail.	
Mr. Cairncross, skip ...	29	Mr. Currie ...	15
Mr. Thomson, skip ...	19	Mr. Galbraith ...	18
	48		33

Majority for Wholesale, 15 shots.

The game was a most enjoyable one, and refreshments and peechifying followed.

A Chemist's Domestic Differences.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on June 15, Lord Stormonth-Darling heard evidence in an action for separation and aliment, brought by Mrs. Louisa Weatherston against her husband, Francis Beattie Weatherston, chemist and druggist, Ayr. The pursuer alleges that defender three or four weeks after their marriage, which took place in August, 1898, began to treat her badly, exhibiting bad temper and using bad language towards her. Some trouble arose concerning some money which belonged to Mrs. Weatherston, and she stated that on several occasions defender assaulted her, leaving marks upon her face and body. Evidence was given by Dr. Gunn, of Peebles, who spoke to bruises on pursuer's eye, ear, and body, and a laceration under her chin, which he examined a day or two after she left her husband. They could not have been done accidentally. Several of pursuer's relatives also gave evidence, and an accountant, who had examined defender's business-books, said his average income for the last three years had

been 433*l.* a year. The case for pursuer having been closed, evidence on behalf of defender was begun, and the proof postponed for further hearing.

Evidence for the defender was resumed on June 20, and a servant, named Bessie Galt, said, in effect, that the allegations against defender were incorrect or exaggerated. She was followed by Mr. Weatherston himself, who, in the course of a long examination and cross-examination, gave a categorical denial to most of the allegations for the pursuer. The quarrel, he said, was with his wife's brother. He was quite independent of his wife's money. Counsel were afterwards heard, and his Lordship reserved judgment.

Edinburgh Chemists' Outings.

The annual picnic of the Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association was held on June 13 to Aberfoyle. About 120 ladies and gentlemen assembled at Waverley Station and left by special corridor-train, travelling by the Forth Bridge, Alloa, Stirling, and Buchlyvie to Aberfoyle, which was reached shortly after 11 o'clock. The dull morning brightened into cloudless sunshine, and the romantic and picturesque beauty of the historic district appeared at its best on their arrival. As the train passed on its journey visitors from other towns joined the party, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Currie, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Partick; Mr. Harley, Perth; Mr. Gilmour and Mr. Fisher, Dunfermline; and Mr. Gordon, Stirling. A large number of the picnickers passed the interval before dinner in rambling about the district, climbing Craigmore, and generally "taking in" the beauty of the scenery, while a party drove to Loch Ard. Dinner was served at the Bailie Nicol Jarvie Hotel at 1 o'clock, Mr. Lunan occupying the chair, and Mr. Glass acting as croupier. After dinner the Chairman intimated apologies from Mr. David Storrar, Kirkcaldy; Mr. Kerr, Dundee; Mr. Ayre, Perth; Mr. Ford, Kirriemuir; and a characteristic poem of apology from the bard of Stenhousemuir, Mr. Alex. Laing, was read by the Secretary. The loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. Gilmour proposed "Success to the Annual Outing," and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. C. F. Henry) replied. Mr. David McLaren gave "Prosperity to the Parish and Village of Aberfoyle and its Local Industries," to which the Rev. Mr. Taylor, minister of the parish, responded in an interesting speech, in which he spoke of the historical associations of the neighbourhood. After dinner the major part of the excursionists drove by the old clachan of Aberfoyle, round Loch Ard, to the Glasgow Waterworks. The weather was all that could be desired when they started, but, unfortunately, a sudden change came and rain fell heavily during the rest of the afternoon. This interfered greatly with what would otherwise have been a most delightful drive in what is undoubtedly one of the most charming districts in Scotland. When the driving-party returned tea was served in the hotel, and the company—determined not to have their spirits as well as their clothing damped by the weather—had the hall cleared, and, by means of an extemporised concert, passed the time most enjoyably. They left Aberfoyle on their return journey at 7 o'clock, arriving in Edinburgh at 9.30.

Others Festive.

Wednesday, June 13, was the Edinburgh chemists' picnic-day, but the employes of Inman's Stores (Limited) did not join in the affair. They were entertained that night by Mr. Wm. Inman to dinner in the Imperial Hotel. In the course of the evening Mr. Inman stated that after fifteen years the firm had reached a degree of success never dreamed of in his most sanguine moments. He has been chosen as a municipal candidate for Morningside Ward.

On June 9 the employes in the office and warehouse of Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co., wholesale chemists, Edinburgh, held their annual stocktaking holiday and journeyed to Collander, where the day was spent. Unfortunately the weather was unfavourable, but notwithstanding this a most enjoyable day was spent. The party numbered over eighty ladies and gentlemen, some of whom visited the beautiful Bracklinn Falls while others went further afield after dinner—which was presided over by Mr. Thos. Connell Smith—and rambled through the romantic scenery so graphically described by Sir Walter Scott in "The Lady of the Lake." Songs, recitations, and games were engaged in, the Public Hall having been hired in case of such an emergency.

The Transvaal.

ITS FUTURE IN RESPECT TO PHARMACY.

IN THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST offices we begin to feel the first symptoms of the return of vitality into the South African drug-trade. Not that there has been any lack of it in the coast towns of the Cape and Natal during the past eight months, where, indeed, there has been a golden harvest for all traders; but chemists up-country and in the Transvaal have been a neglected quantity during the war, and few Britishers remained in the Transvaal. Of the few it seems pretty certain that Mr. Robert Butters, a Dundonian, and President of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal, and Messrs. Lennon's representatives were permitted to remain. Mr. Butters appears to have been a *persona grata* with Mr. Kruger's Government, perhaps because he has been long resident in the Dutch part of South Africa, and was a Free State burgher long before he started business

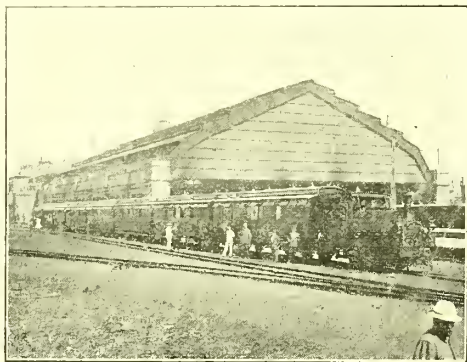


THE STANDARD BANK IN DURBAN.

in Johannesburg. Every Cape mail brings in indications of approaching renewal of business, and the few South African chemists who have been at home call at 42 to tell us where their copies must in future be addressed. For example, last Friday, when the newsboys in the street were calling out the

OCCUPATION OF KLERKSDORP,

in the Transvaal, who should drop into our office but Mr. George Rankin, the chemist of that town. Some time ago we mentioned the circumstances under which Mr. Rankin



THE RED CROSS TRAIN.

was compelled by the Transvaal authorities to clear out of the country. He declined to shoulder a gun in the Boer cause, or to join an ambulance corps on that side, preferring to leave his business in the hands of a German-American assistant, who happened to be in the town, and he has been carrying it on during the war. Mr. Rankin called to wish us good-bye, as he left on Saturday last. Before going out to South Africa, about nine years ago, Mr. Rankin had been an

assistant with Messrs. H. C. Baildon & Son, Edinburgh. He went out to a firm in Cape Town, but the position did not come up to his expectations, and, on the advice of the late Mr. A. Cleghorn, he accepted the management of a doctor's shop in Klerksdorp. Where that was he knew not until he got there. It is situated about ninety miles south of Johannesburg. It is in the centre of a rich agricultural and pastoral district; and business is almost entirely with the Dutchmen and Kaffirs of the district. There are a few Britishers about in connection with the mines and other enterprises, and no doubt as time goes on there will be more of that element to trade with. Mr. Rankin calculates only upon the old residential population. He was not long with the doctor before he managed to buy out his interest in pharmacy. Mr. Rankin is very hopeful for the future of the Transvaal, especially in those districts where agriculture can be fostered. Pharmacy in such districts is peculiar. Thus Mr. Rankin has the pharmacy opened every morning at 6.30, which is the time that the market opens; then the Dutchmen and Kaffirs have poured into the town to sell their produce. We generally call the Dutchmen "Boers," but that is not an altogether polite term to apply to most of the Dutchmen in South Africa. The nature of the business done is a good class retail with some prescribing. Mr. Rankin is a go-ahead man, and goes in for specialities and any new things that he thinks may take the fancy of his customers. Dutchmen are fond of big bottles of medicine, and are on the whole good buyers. The same may be said of the Kaffirs, who willingly pay half a crown for a 1-oz. pot of ung. hyd. fort. It is rather a marvel that in such a remote district as Klerksdorp, which scarcely figured at all in the minds of Britishers until the war broke out, there is a steady demand for novelties, and in respect to this, as well as buying generally, Mr. Rankin innocently remarked that after a



THE FIELD HOSPITAL, LADYSMITH.

week's buying in London he found that with a few exceptions he could buy as well from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. "You get all the smart go-ahead firms to advertise with you," he said, "and when they give illustrations and prices I have no difficulty in deciding what to buy. And I can buy pretty keenly through your pages, too," he continued, "as well as through price-lists. I do a lot with May-Roberts, because I can rely upon them doing the thing 'fine.' We have keen competition in the South, and part of our living depends upon the market we buy in." Mr. Rankin also remarked upon the competition amongst druggists in Johannesburg, which is so keen that it is felt as far south as Klerksdorp. In case there are any who think that his district is a desirable one to start in we may state that he has taken with him the materials to start a second store in a district where he will have the opportunity of exercising the waiting policy, and he has already had the experience of meeting competition and wearing it out.

AS TO JOHANNESBURG,

we had the information at first-hand from Mr. Wm. G. Lay, who has been in business there for several years. Mr. Lay went down to Durban for a holiday last September in the confident belief that there would be no war. He left his pharmacy in charge of an assistant, and since the war broke out he has heard nothing of it. He was able to get through instruction

to "do the best you can," and as his pharmacy is in a quiet residential district it is likely to have survived the long period of quiet, a surmise that is strengthened by the fact that the assistant was not amongst those who were ordered to leave the city. When war was declared Mr. Lay was in Ladysmith. He left that unfortunate town with the last batch of civilians on the Saturday preceding the Monday on which the bombardment commenced. He had gone north to see the field of Elandslaagte. As well as being one of the last to leave before, he was one of the first to enter Ladysmith after the siege. And thereby hangs a tale. Returning to Durban Mr. Lay sought some means to pass the time usefully, if not profitably, and got it in an appointment with the Red Cross Society, under Sir John Furley, and has put in seven months' good work with them. The Society is one of the most useful organisations for war-purposes which exist. It provides soldiers—sick, wounded, or unimpaired—with all that man requires to make him comfortable. That is saying a great deal, but it is the fact. The Society is an army-commissariat *minus* red-tape. Medicines and surgical requisites it necessarily provides, also doctors and nurses to attend the sick



MR. WM. G. LAY.

and wounded, bearer-companies to carry the wounded, hospitals to house them, and the splendid hospital-train named after the Princess Christian is, perhaps, the provision during this war which the public have been made most familiar with. But Tommy Atkins frequently is in more need of new socks, shirts, pants, and boots, while a dainty added to his diet or something to the bitter water he drinks may keep him fit for the ranks, and these the beneficent Red Cross Society gives him unsparingly and without official formality.

Thus it happened that when the Red Cross contingent, to which Mr. Lay was attached, waited outside Ladysmith until Lord Dunderdald crept into it with his handful of devoted colonials, and General Buller sent in the army waggon-loads of comforts, the Red Cross waggons were allowed in next, but they were the first to deal out with no niggard hand the thrice-blessed food to famished women and men. The passes which we reproduce are now to Mr. Lay a reminder of the useful work which he has done since March, between Durban, Pietermaritzburg, and Ladysmith. Another is a plain sheet of paper, permitting Mr. Lay to be out in Ladysmith after 11 P.M. Martial law must be irksome.

Mr. Lay had a fine collection of photographs of the town, from which we have picked out a few pictures that may interest our readers. The field hospital at Ladysmith is one of the most peaceful of pictures. Another picture shows the Princess Christian hospital-train standing in the Durban station-yard; the pharmacy and kitchen are in the rear car, and all the rest of the cars are fitted as wards for the wounded. This train has done splendid work during the

war, bringing soldiers to Pietermaritzburg and Durban. A third picture shows the Volunteers removing the gold from the Standard Bank in Durban—a memorable scene, of which our *confrères*, in Messrs. Stranach & Williams, had a good view. Mr. Lay's work with the Red Cross Society was finished when he came home with the *Tagus*, doing duty for the

B No 714

NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

FREE PASS, No 91

FIRST CLASS.

Pass Mr.

from

on the

Business

Signature

Designation

This Ticket is not transferable, and is only available when the date specified. It must be produced for examination whenever called for by the Officers of the Department, failing which, the railway fare will be charged. The Holder is subject to the same Rules and Regulations as other Passengers, and the use of the Ticket by him, will be held as an acceptance of the Conditions.

THE RAILWAY-PASS TO LADYSMITH.

wounded on board, and he is now taking a brief holiday in England. Before going out to South Africa he was an assistant in Salisbury, and passed the Minor from there. He was with Mr. Turner in Pietermaritzburg for some time, and started in Johannesburg in Broad Street, where he has what is known as a "family and dispensing business," with good connection amongst doctors. Dispensing out there is akin to what it is at home. Most of the medical practitioners were Scotch or English graduates, with some Germans and a few Americans; but the last class is not the best, and many of them confined their attention to the advertising trade. There were by far too many doctors in Johannesburg, and some before the war had great difficulty in making both ends meet. So far as pharmacy is concerned, the same might also be said, and, as frequently happens when there is superfluity in numbers, cutting had commenced long before the war, all 1s. 1½d. patents being cut from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 3d. The threepenny-bit was the smallest current coin in those days, and Mr. Lay fears that occupation of the country by the British may mean the introduction of the humble "brown," a thing that was kept in some secret corner of the pocket as a lucky penny. Probably business in the near future will follow old lines, and druggists who cater for the country people will open shortly after 6 in the morning, and those who, like Mr. Lay, are in the residential quarter, will keep to the home hours of opening and closing—viz., from 8.30 A.M. to 8 P.M.

PASS No.

March 26th 1900

THE BEARER OF THIS PASS:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
Wm G Lay	Beulah Rd + etc	

has permission to proceed to Ladysmith

Not Transferable, and available for day of issue only

C. H. Harrington Esq
Rd

MILITARY PASS ENDORSING THE RAILWAY ONE.

Prices are likely to undergo some modification, and no doubt the pharmacy law will conform with that of Natal or the Cape; but Mr. Lay was quite content with the Transvaal conditions, which were not at all bad for retailers, although on a few points reform was needful. It should not be forgotten that Johannesburg is a splendid city, with magnificent buildings and streets, which have been made at enormous cost, so that retailers start with a heavy incubus of rent and taxation, while salaries to assistants are necessarily high.

A word of caution to those who think of trying their fortune out there. Every Transvaal chemist whom we have spoken to during the past six months has longed to transfer

his property to the old country. Here life is delightful; there there is the same struggle for existence and an intense longing to make a "pile" and come home. But ten years under the South African sun unfits a man for the home life, so to most it must be "good-bye" to the old home when they embark for the south. They should not go without their qualifying certificate, nor on chance, and they should not dream of going into business until they have had three or four years' experience in the country. It takes that time to adapt oneself to the new style of trade, and to learn the peculiarities of the people. For the quick-roaring trade some knowledge of the Dutch "taal" is necessary—the South African Dutchman loves his own tongue, and will have no other if he can help it. Some of these facts we have gathered in conversation with Mr. Lay, whose strong advice to those who have not been in South Africa before is to wait developments before venturing to invest one's existence and money in it.

War Notes.

TRANSVAAL AND O.R.C. SUBSCRIBERS.—Any subscribers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* whose places of business were in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and who have not received their copies since the war broke out, are requested to send their names and addresses to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. We have reserved their copies of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* and copies of the *DIARY*, and these we shall send to them as soon as they inform us of their addresses.

DEATH OF A YEOMANRY SURGEON.—We regret to record the death from enteric fever at the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Deelfontein, of Mr. R. T. Fitzhugh, M.B.Lond., only son of Mr. R. Fitzhugh, President of the Nottingham Chemists' Association. The deceased gentleman, who was only 28 years of age, was well known in Nottingham, and also at Guy's Hospital, London, where he took his medical degrees, and was later appointed house-physician. Just before leaving for South Africa he acted as temporary house-surgeon for a short time at the Nottingham General Hospital. Subsequently he volunteered, and was appointed to the staff of the Imperial Yeomanry base-hospital. He was a good all-round athlete, and was a prominent member of the social and recreative life at Guy's. His professional work also gave promise of a successful career in his profession.

CIVIL COMPOUNDERS' EXPERIENCES.—This week we have two letters, one from Kroonstad and the other from Ladysmith, from which we give extracts:—

Kroonstad, O.F.S.,
May 17, 1900.

WITH 'BOES' TO PRETORIA.—On Thursday morning, April 26, the Naval Brigade passed up with their huge guns, each drawn by thirty-four oxen. In crossing the drift across the Modder one of them stuck, and it took fifty oxen to drag it up the bank. For several days there was a continual stream of ox-waggons hurrying up with ammunition, provisions, &c., for Lord Roberts's great army. In the forenoon, with the assistance of a fatigue-party of sixty-four men from the East Lancs Militia, we managed to transfer two hundred and eighty sick to the big hospitals at Bloemfontein. The following morning there was rather a picturesque sight to be seen in camp, seven sick Basutos turned up, enveloped in their multi-coloured blankets; about a hundred of them are assisting the R.E. in making a drift across the Modder. On Sunday morning of May 6, we packed up our medicine-panniers and carried them over to the railway station for transport to Brandfort. We journeyed northwards, sitting on the top of the loaded trucks. As the bridge across the Modder had been blown up by the Boers we had to travel round by a deviation, crossing the river by a temporary bridge built up of railway sleepers. In ascending the opposite bank the engine stuck, so we had to go back again for a fresh start. Descending the one bank rapidly and ascending the other reminded us forcibly of a switchback railway. On the way north we travelled over several broken bridges all patched up with railway-sleepers. That night we slept on the station platform. The following forenoon General French's column of cavalry

and artillery passed up, the remounts all looking in spanking condition. In the afternoon another compounder and I took a walk down to Brandfort, rather an irregularly built place, with humble cottages with their pretty garden plots in front, having the appearance of a quiet village at home, only the houses have verandahs and lattice windows. Everybody in town appeared to be in deep mourning. There are two small hotels in town, like country inns at home. The best building in town is the new Dutch Reformed Church, a handsome structure with a graceful spire, with a clock which can be lighted up at night. This is a striking feature of all the Dutch villages, the handsome ecclesiastical buildings they have. About half-a-mile from the town is a Kaffir village consisting of wicker and mud huts. The next morning, Wednesday, 9th, we were all early astir, and after marching twelve miles across level, uninteresting veldt we made a halt for dinner, consisting of "bully-beef," biscuits and coffee. In the afternoon we moved on another three and a half miles. On the Thursday morning we rose at 5 o'clock, and after having a little coffee we moved off again. On the way we had to cross a difficult drift. On passing through a defile in a range of kopjes the Vet River suddenly appeared in view, the banks of which are prettily wooded. Here a busy sight met our gaze; a large number of blacks were unloading the trucks and transferring them to ox-waggons for transport to the front. Beside the line were huge stacks of stores, some of them about a hundred yards long and ten feet in height. After a halt for dinner we crossed the river by a very difficult drift. In crossing an ox-wagon stuck, keeping us back nearly an hour. Spanning the river are the remains of a fine five-span steel-girder bridge about two hundred yards in length. At the drift the Royal Engineers were busy putting up a temporary bridge, whilst fatigue parties from the line regiments were making a deviation from the railway-line, working also at night by electric light. In the evening we arrived at Small Deal, a small scattered village of galvanized-iron huts where a sharp skirmish had occurred a day or two previously. After supper we had a concert round the camp fire before turning in for the night. On the Friday morning we continued our tramp northwards to Zand Spruit Drift, encamping beside a fringe of trees. The next morning (Saturday) we crossed the drift; here again another fine bridge had been destroyed; further on the rails had been destroyed at intervals of about three hundred yards, the effect of the dynamite being to twist them like a bull's horns. On the way we commandeered a couple of donkeys and had them harnessed to one of our waggons. At midday a halt was made at Zand River; at this place tremendous herds of cattle and sheep had been collected together by the Queensland Volunteers. Here, again, another sharp fight had just been completed, the wooded banks of the river offering good cover to the enemy. On a kopje on the right their artillery were placed, but were easily cleared out. In the afternoon a number of us walked down to the river for a dip. On one bank it is practically perpendicular—a curious formation of sand, about 80 feet in height. We crossed the river by a very difficult drift the following morning. On the way news arrived that there was a number of wounded carabineers a few miles ahead. A medical officer, and one of the other compounders hurried on ahead to attend to their needs. At 12 a.m. we arrived at Ventersburg Road Station. Here, in a small house, were a batch of wounded cavalry-men. At the station the engine-tank and also a bore-well had been destroyed by the Boers. Our camp was immediately pitched and the surgery fitted up. In the afternoon a store close at hand was looted, black drivers taking a prominent part in it, all sorts of things being carried away. At 8 p.m. the wounded were transferred to a convoy going down country. On the Monday morning we moved off again before 7 a.m., marching ten miles to Hoffontein Station, beside a Kaffir hamlet—miserable dwelling-places surrounded by mud-walls, inside which their fuel is stored. Boschrand was reached by midday on the following day. On the way we met a few disarmed Free Staters returning to their homes. In a chat with one of them I learnt that their losses were simply awful, and they were all heartily sick of the whole business. After a short halt at Boschrand we moved on again. On approaching Kroonstad the country becomes very hilly; some of the kopjes had been entrenched for a big defence. About three miles out of the town a halt was made; after dinner a game of cricket was indulged in. At 5 p.m. orders were given to hurry on and catch up our brigade. A couple of miles further on we arrived at a drift across the River Bloem; a huge convoy was crossing from the other side, and while waiting for it to pass darkness fell on us, so we had to camp where we stood. The next morning we crossed; in front of us was a tremendous camp, with troops busy laying a deviation from the railway line. Our hospital was pitched on a hill overlooking the town, which appears to be a very compactly built place lying in a hollow surrounded by trees. One of the features about the place is the excellent drinking-water to be had, the finest we have had so far in South Africa. We are still sleeping in the open sheltered by medicine-panniers; the weather continues excellent. I have received a few more numbers of the *C. & D.*, for which I am much obliged. G. M.

General Hospital, Ladysmith,

May 24, 1900.

I am just writing a few lines to show you what our work is like here. We (the compounders) get up at about 8 A.M. Our Indian servant brings our breakfast—always a good one—and cleans our boots. We go into the surgery at about 9.30 to 10, have a number of prescriptions from outlying regiments, dress a number of simple wounds, horse-bites, and so on, and work on till about 3 P.M., when our work is finished, except that one is on duty every third night. The hospital here contains 960 beds, and is about full. There is an operating-theatre, and an x-ray apparatus. I assisted at an operation the other day with Sir William Stokes, who had come up purposely from Mooi River. The wounds of the latter part of the campaign have not healed as well as in the early part. In the papers they talk of the "Versatile Mauser," but to see an x-ray struck femur would alter the opinion. The bullet simply pulverises the bone. It is a fact that explosive bullet has been used lately. There is no certainty that poisoned bullets have been used; Sir W. Stokes said it was not proved, as the verdigris-like covering has not yet been analysed. Anyway it looks like verdigris. The hospital-trains are very busy taking wounded from Elands-laagte and Modder Spruit. I was appointed compounder to the Princess Christian hospital-train; but there was no work for a compounder on it, as it only ran twelve-hour journeys. I may say we are all very pleased to see the C. & D. sent here regularly. The verses are very interesting. I rode into Ladysmith yesterday, and the town was gay with bunting and "welcomes" to Baden-Powell.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RELIEF-NEWS AT CAPE TOWN.—On Monday, May 21, at 12.30, the Governor issued the official notice to the press of the relief of Mafeking, and the populace went stark staring mad with joy. All the wholesale drug-stores were, of course, closed, while the retail pharmacies observed Sunday hours. The Adderley Street premises of Messrs. Lennon (Limited), Heynes, Mathew & Co., and Petersen & Co. were profusely decorated with bunting, which included the Australasian, Canadian, and American flags. In the evening the buildings in the principal streets were lighted up with electric fairy-lights and Chinese lanterns.

THE LOURENÇO MARQUES JOURNAL, *O Futuro*, states that among other British subjects expelled from the South African Republic who have reached Delagoa Bay is Mr. Thomson, chemist, Krugersdorp. For a while Mr. Thomson worked with the Boer ambulance, but received orders to "clear" because he would not supply the poor Dutch quarter known as Burghershoop with patent medicines free of charge. Only seven Englishmen remain in Krugersdorp, says our Portuguese contemporary, two of whom are making aerated waters for the hospital and officials, and two act as dispensers, compounding the doctors' prescriptions and distributing patent medicines to the Boer families. No profession is stated in connection with the others, but we think they must be doctors, otherwise there would be no reason for permitting them to remain.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

(By our Cape Correspondent.)

Every firm that exports goods, and every firm that contemplates doing so, ought to consider the question, "Where do we come in when the war is over?" Some are pretty sanguine as to the trade they will handle; whether they will get it or not is quite another matter. Trade follows the flag, they say; but British merchants who have come out best in this direction hitherto are those who have forced their business to the front by legitimate advertising in mediums that "get there," by sending to likely buyers literature and catalogues got up neatly and advantageously with illustrations setting forth specialities, and by generally letting the right people know they are alive, and very much so at that.

If you are personally represented in South Africa by a man who has no other interests in hand but yours in your line of business, and you back him up with the right kind of

advertising, then a share of the trade that is to be is yours; on the other hand, if you have no representative on the spot there remain other methods of getting at those who buy—i.e., by mail through the pages of your trade journal, or by the same means from your own office.

The best medium to advertise in is the one that has the largest circulation among the class of buyers with whom you want to get in contact. A journal that circulates well in any particular territory or country is bound to have its file of addresses complete, for the simple reason of its having agents located at the various towns and capitals whose business it is to keep the files so. Apart from this, too, there is the subscribers' list. Here the circulation speaks for itself. It follows, then, that a well-written ad. published in such a medium will go right to the firm abroad who imports.

When you have anything special to note, illustrate it. A good picture tells its own tale much better than lines of "copy" explanations. State the terms, give the shipping measurements, method of packing, and other particulars that you may have in full, so that an intending purchaser can work out the landed cost at his store instantaneously. In all probability he won't bother much about you should these details be omitted, but pass on to Blank & Co.'s ad. where all this is to be found.

The next item presenting features for consideration is the catalogue. British consuls the world over have for years past been trying to instil into the British exporter's brain the right way to send out these productions. A great deal of improvement has resulted in some instances; still, to-day, the fact remains that catalogues and other printed matter are sent out by some firms, which from a business point of view are not worth the paper they are printed on. Your goods may be all right—you have got to persuade the reader over-sea that this is a fact; and how you are going to do this with a catalogue that sadly requires to be made interesting and readable is a subject for thought. Again, new remedies and lines constantly make their appearance. Particulars of these are not always available in the trade journals. You might do worse than tell the man who has a business in South Africa something about them. Postage is cheap, and it pays to keep your name and your business before colonists.

It is not expected that there will be a big demand for "luxury" and "holiday goods" immediately the war is over. Some time must necessarily elapse before Transvaalers can put their house in order; but once back again no time will be needlessly lost in getting to work. Within a few months from the arrival of "Bobs" in Pretoria Transvaal firms will be buying enormous quantities of druggists' wares; indeed, it is difficult to calculate the possibilities of trade that the occupation will effect. And good business on the Rand implies the same all over South Africa.

The usual course of trade is not, as a matter of fact, altered in a few days. It may be noted, however, that American agents at the Cape anticipate brisk business after the war. They may not raid the drug-trade, now in the hands of the British, very forcibly to commence with, but the American is a great competitor for trade, and there is no telling just what he can do until his energies turn in that direction.

Supposing, for example, the Americans pushed their soaps in South Africa. Milled fancy soaps can be landed anywhere in South Africa from Chicago and Eastern houses at a surprisingly low figure. The tablets are well made, full weight, neatly wrapped, and, from observations made on this market, not even the Germans can produce goods of the "German quality" to compete with these. Similar instances could be recorded. Especially is this the case in regard to the many smaller details which go to make the chemist's store complete, and it is to be hoped that the British exporter will do all in his power to secure the lion's share of the trade of South Africa, which rightly belongs to him, and will continue to be his if looked after sharply.

[The observations by a business man on the spot form an excellent supplement to our article of June 9, and we cordially commend our correspondent's forcibly-expressed observations to all British houses. We may repeat that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the only druggist's journal with a universal subscription circulation in South Africa.—EDITOR.]

The Vice-President.

MR. CHARLES BOWEN ALLEN, who has been appointed Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has been a factor in pharmaceutical politics for nearly twenty years. In the early eighties, when *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* was a monthly, Mr. Allen communicated to it his views on several occasions regarding the sale of proprietary medicines, the sale of poisons, and other practical difficulties



MR. CHARLES BOWEN ALLEN.

which retail pharmacists have to deal with. He was elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Council sixteen years ago, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Frederick Andrews, and he has not been a silent member.

Mr. Allen is a Cornishman, and began his business career very early, being apprenticed to Mr. S. Harvey, of Penzance. There he had a thoroughly good training in practical pharmacy and acquired a taste for the manufacture of galenicals, which has received concrete expression in his own well-equipped pharmacy in Kilburn, where he manufactures everything that a retail pharmacist possibly can. Mr. Allen came to London when he was 19 to pass the Minor (this was in November, 1872), then filled a situation in Richmond for two years, when he filled a vacancy with Messrs. John Bell & Co. of Oxford Street. While there he passed the Major examination in July, 1876, and soon after started in business in High Street, Kilburn. His pharmacy is a fairly old-established one, as it dates from 1846, and although it is a first-class family business it is in a keen competitive district; but Mr. Allen has the good sense to meet competition with such weapons as a member of the Pharmaceutical Council has at his disposal. He publishes one of the cleverest price-lists that we know of. It is neither bulky nor showy, but it puts the case for the practical pharmacist very well indeed. He points out in it that the first principle of the pharmacist's business is the personal guarantee of his work and the necessity of individual qualification, but remarks regarding it:—

There is undoubtedly need for public enlightenment, since a misapprehension generally exists that all establishments open for the dispensing of medicines are subject to some degree of State control, sufficient at least to secure the public safety.

Although this very needful regulation is part of the law of almost every civilised country in the world (including many British possessions, the colonies, and Ireland), the people of

Great Britain, so far as legislation goes, are unprotected in this most important direction, and are themselves entirely responsible for the risks incurred in dealing with cheap physic.

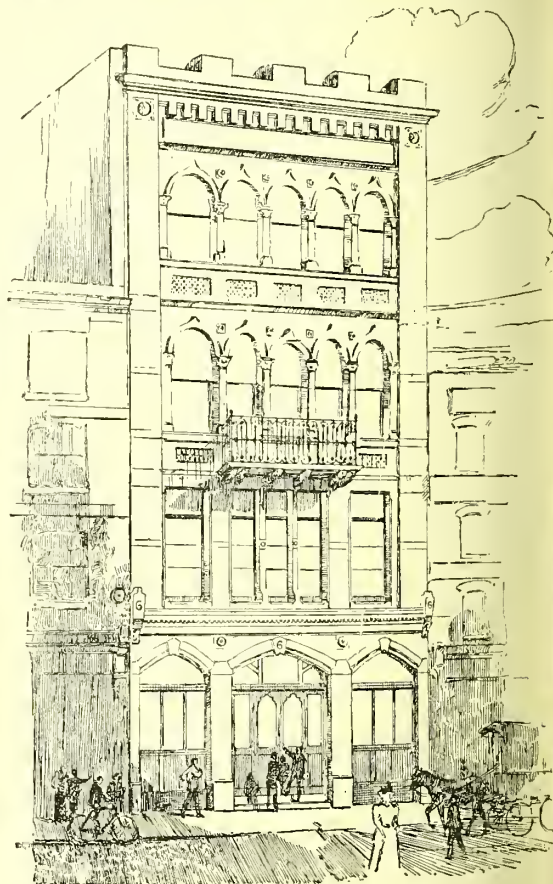
Therefore no pharmacist who desires to act in the best interest of his customers can apply the principles of trading to the dispensing of medicines without seriously jeopardising the welfare of those who trust him.

We hesitate to mention this price-list of Mr. Allen's, because he may be inundated with applications for specimens of it. Should this happen, will everyone who writes to him please enclose a stamped and addressed wrapper? Mr. Allen has been a hard-working Councillor, and we do not suppose that the Vice-Presidency will add greatly to his duties. We trust that he will give his personal attention to organising more attractive evening meetings than we have had during the past few sessions. His intimacy with practical pharmacy and his love for it should encourage him to get papers that would be of practical interest to such as himself, and if he keeps that as an aim we feel sure that the meetings will be much better attended and of more interest in every way.

Wellcome Laboratories.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH.

THE work which has during the past session been communicated to the Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry by Dr. F. B. Power and his colleagues in the Wellcome Chemical-research Laboratories has sufficed to



No. 6 KING STREET, SNOW HILL.

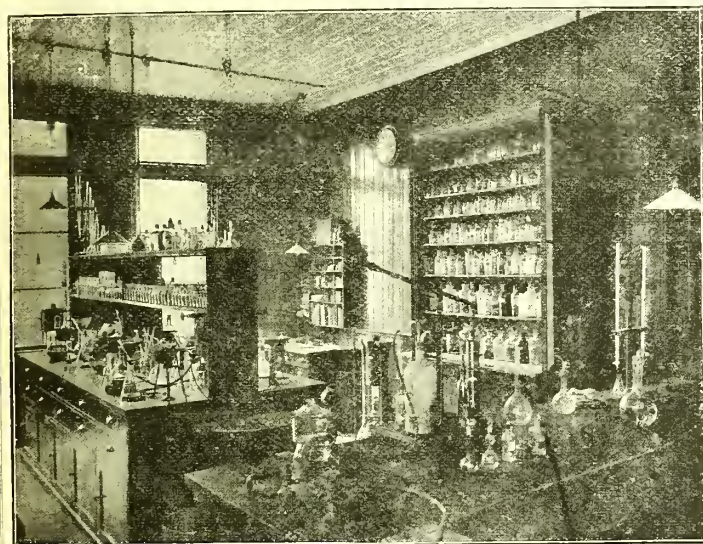
indicate that the departure which Mr. Henry S. Wellcome inaugurated in 1896 is justified. As far as we are aware, Mr. Wellcome had no settled plan to work upon when Dr. Power came from the United States to superintend the research-laboratory which had yet to be born; but he had a

spare building for the workers in Snow Hill—No. 42, the number for light and leading—and there Dr. Power, and Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, who had been assistant in the Pharmaceutical Society's research-laboratories, began their work, and they were soon joined by Dr. Schryver, from the University College laboratories. Although most of the work completed has been communicated to the Chemical Society,

Each laboratory is provided with fine analytical and ordinary balances, which are carefully protected from dust and moisture by tightly-fitting glass cases. There are also telephones on each floor, communicating between the different laboratories and with the director's office and the basement. The interiors which we illustrate are the first floor, where Dr. Jowett works, and the

director when he has the time, and the third, which is sacred to Dr. Schryver. Our curiosity elicited that Dr. Jowett is still going ahead with his pilocarpine-work, and, in association with Professor C. R. Marshall, the pharmacologist of St. Andrews University, is communicating several papers to the British Medical Association meeting at Ipswich in July. Dr. Schryver has just completed the first part of a research on morphine derivatives—ehloro and bromo morphides—which was communicated to the Chemical Society this week. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Wellcome's scheme is adding well to the general knowledge of pharmaceutical chemistry. It is a costly hobby, for money has not been spared to provide the most recent appliances and apparatus for facilitating and perfecting research, so that it is almost with a sense of relief that we learn from the printed statement "that some of the problems which engage the time and attention of members of the staff are of technical application, having reference to the perfection of the chemical products of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. These naturally do not always afford material for publication,

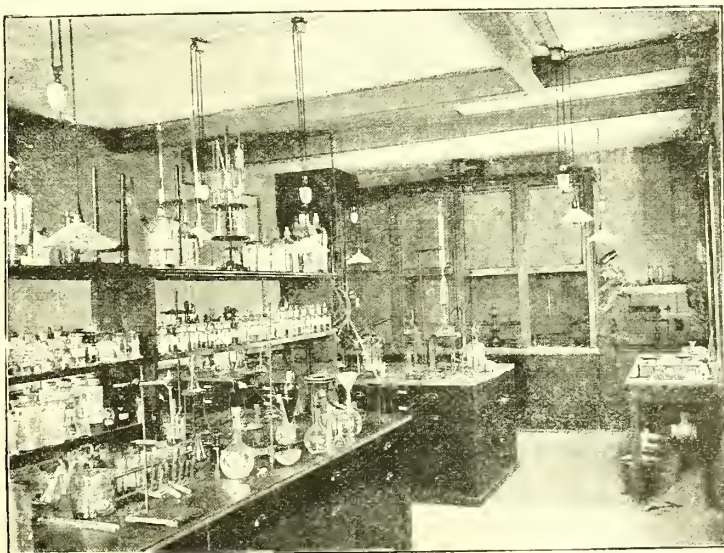
and many other difficult researches extend over considerable periods of time." We have, in our reports of scientific societies, kept pace with the published work, and the last bit on cerium oxalate is good evidence of the style of thing that is being done—it is novel, thorough, and important in respect to Pharmacopœia revision.



THE LABORATORIES, FIRST FLOOR.

the first of it was secured by the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and we dare say the Pharmaceutical Society might have obtained several papers from the laboratories if the committee entrusted with research had shown the slightest interest in this new scientific venture. So far the sloven hoof of commercialism has not appeared in Mr. Wellcome's scheme, except that some months ago the Snow

hill executive pressed the researchers so closely that a distinct building was leased for them in King Street adjoining, which is contiguous to the Saracen's Head Hotel in which, readers of Dickens may remember, Mr. Squeers foregathered his pupils ere they took their cold journey to Dotheboys Hall. No. 6 King Street consists of four floors and a basement. We learn from a printed statement supplied to us that it is in the Venetian style. On entering it we passed the director's office on the left, and awaited attention in the library, which is well stocked with books of reference such as the Chemical Society's journal, the *Berichte*, and the like. There we were taken under Dr. Power's wing and conducted downstairs, where combustions, makings, and stirrings are constantly going on, an electric engine being used for the mechanical operations. The basement also provides cool storage for inflammable liquids, a constant-temperature apartment for critical experiments, and a dark-room for photographic and spectroscopic work. The laboratories proper are located on the first, second, and third floors of the building. They are similar in their arrangement, are provided with gas and electricity for both illuminating and heating purposes, and completely equipped with all the necessary apparatus and appliances for conducting chemical investigations. There are pumps on each table for filtration under pressure, and special adaptations for vacuum distillations. A separate connection with the electric main supplies the current for heating iron plates used for the distillation of ether and other similar liquids.



THE LABORATORIES, THIRD FLOOR.

THERE was an increase last year in the production of chromium and antimony in New South Wales, and a decrease in that of aluminium, bismuth, and platinum, the value of the total quantity of the five metals raised during the year being 27,298*l.*, an increase on that of 1898. Limestone, cobalt, fire-clay, scheelite, wolfram, and other minerals were also obtained to the value of 62,185*l.*

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square on June 13. There were present Mr. E. M. Holmes (President), Dr. Attfield, Dr. Symes, and Messrs. Atkins, Martin, Martindale, Hills, and Harrington (Vice-Presidents), Mr. J. C. Umney (Hon. Treasurer), Professor Greenish, Messrs. Atkinson, Bowen, Bird, Collier, Druce, Peck, Wells, and White; Messrs. Warren and Cracknell (Hon. Local Secretaries), and Messrs. Naylor and Ransom (Hon. General Secretaries).

Letters expressing regret at not being able to be present were received from Messrs. Payne and Turney.

It was resolved that letters of condolence be sent to the family of the late Mr. Richard Reynolds, a former President and one of the founders of the Conference, and to the widow of the late Mr. R. J. Downes, a Vice-President of the Conference.

Mr. Warren, on behalf of the Local Committee, presented a draft programme of the arrangements for the London meeting, which was accepted.

The President again introduced the question of the proposed

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP,

the consideration of which was postponed from the last meeting. After considerable discussion the following resolution was carried:—

That having promises towards the payment of a research-worker, and recognising that the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is the best place for such work to be carried out, a sub-committee be appointed to confer with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, its President, or a sub-committee of the Council, on the subject.

The President announced that he had received promises of subscriptions of five guineas per annum for at least three years from the following sixteen firms and individual pharmacists:—

Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, London.
Mr. F. B. Benger, Manchester.
Messrs. W. L. Bullock & Co., London.
Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London.
Mr. E. N. Butt, London.
Messrs. Duncan, Flochart & Co., Edinburgh.
Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, London.
Messrs. Horner & Sons, London.
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Stratford.
Messrs. Idris & Co., London.
Messrs. T. Morson & Sons, London.
Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., London.
Messrs. Ransom & Son, Hitchin.
Mr. P. Wyatt Squire, London.
Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, London.

The list is now open for further promises of support from members of the Conference and others interested in the object of the fund.

The following gentlemen were appointed to serve on the sub-committee to confer with the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society on the subject:—The President, and Messrs. J. C. Umney, Druce, Bowen, and Ransom.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RESIGNS.

Mr. Naylor announced that owing to failing eyesight, which threatened to terminate in blindness, Mr. Nightingale felt compelled to send in his resignation as Assistant Secretary.

The resignation was accepted with regret, and the deep sympathy of the executive was accorded to Mr. Nightingale in his affliction. The Secretaries were authorised to engage Mr. J. Hearn to undertake temporarily the duties of Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Wells intimated that an official invitation to the Conference to visit Dublin in 1901 would be given at the annual meeting.

The following sixty gentlemen, having been duly nominated, were then elected members of the Conference:—

F. Andrews, London	C. Henley, Lyme Regis
A. R. Arrowsmith, London	Sydney P. Jacques, London
W. Barron, Cheltenham	J. R. Johnson, Walthamstow
B. S. Campkin, Cambridge	Ed. Jones, Walthamstow, E.
J. P. Catford, Liverpool	E. Kenp, St. Leonards-on-Sea
Alfred C. Chapman, F.I.C., F.C.S., London	S. E. Lock, Fordingbridge
M. Charlesworth, Frizinghall	J. C. MacCorquodale, M. inch (Fife)
J. H. Chin, London	T. Macfarlane, Ottawa
E. H. Church, Cambridge	W. Mair, Edinburgh
B. Cockburn, Hawick	W. Harrison Martindale, Ld.
C. T. Cornwall, Hanley	T. C. Milton, Exeter
J. Cumming, Crewe	W. B. Nelson, London
W. Cummings, Dundee	J. H. Nidd, Manchester
John D. Cussons, Ossett	Richard Pain, London
F. Davis, London	H. A. Potter, London
A. H. Dawes, London	J. E. S. Puddaby, Hull
A. Deck, F.C.S., Cambridge	R. P. Rees, Dowlaish
L. C. Deverell, London	P. A. E. Richards, F.I.C., L.
Alfred Downing, Stonehouse	C. Ridley, Newcastle-on-Tyne
H. T. Escriott, London	J. T. Roberts, London
R. M. Ewell, Dover	S. Roberts, London
G. F. Forster, London	W. Stanley Scott, Cockerm.
A. Frayn, Stonehouse	A. R. Smith, Kettering
L. G. Golds, Norwood	A. E. Spreckley, London
J. H. Gough, Leeds	Richard Sturton, Cambridge
G. Watson Gray, Liverpool	Chas. A. J. Troughton, H. wood (co. Down)
J. B. Harrison, M.A., F.I.C., Georgetown, Brit. Guiana	C. W. Turner, Worcester
G. W. Hatfield, London	G. J. Turner, Clifton
J. Hearle, London	S. A. Woodhead, Uckfield
J. A. Heaton, Burnley	R. Cranfield Wren, London

MEETING OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Local Committee met at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W. on June 20. Mr. Harrington was in the chair, and about forty members of the committee were present.

Some discussion took place as to whether the Chairman the London County Council or the Lord Mayor should be asked to welcome the Conference, but it was agreed that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society was the proper person to greet the Conference in London. The program adopted by the Local Committee mentions that Mrs. Martindale has consented to take charge of the Ladies' Committee and gives the following as the arrangements already made for the meeting on July 23 to 26:—

Monday, July 23.—8.30 p.m.: Reception by the President at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole. Instrumental and vocal music. Light refreshments.

Tuesday July 24.—10 a.m.: Opening meeting of the Conference in the House of the Pharmaceutical Society, at 17 Bloomsbury Square.

Welcome by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Address by the President of the Conference, followed by reading and discussion of papers.

1 p.m.: Luncheon at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant.

2 p.m.: Reading of papers.

4.30 p.m.: Garden-party in the Royal Botanic Garden, Regent's Park; tea and music.

The evening will be left free to give an opportunity of visiting theatres or other places of amusement.

The Secretaries will be pleased to secure places for visitors any of these on receiving timely instructions. In most instances it is necessary to make such arrangements well in advance.

Wednesday, July 25.—The Session of Conference and luncheon, as on Tuesday.

4.30 p.m.—Afternoon tea at the Pharmaceutical Society's hotel.
8 p.m.—Ballad concert in the Whitehall Rooms, for which services of eminent London artists have been secured. Dance from 10 to 12 p.m. Refreshments.

Thursday, July 26.—About 9.45 a.m. the members and their friends will leave Paddington Station by special train for Henley where pleasure barges will be waiting to convey them down the river to Maidenhead Bridge, passing through some of the most historic and lovely reaches of the Thames. Luncheon and J will be provided, and there will be a string band on each of the barges. Dinner will be served at Skindle's Hotel at Maidenhead Bridge at 6 p.m., and the party will return to Paddington by special train from Taplow.

BOOKS OF TICKETS.—No. 1 book, 10s. 6d., admits to reception at Whitehall Rooms; luncheons at the Holborn Restaurant; garden-party at the Royal Botanic Gardens; a concert and dance at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole.
No. 2 book of tickets, 10s. 6d. each (if purchased on or before

ly 19), includes railway-fare; river-excursion; luncheon, tea and dinner.

The numbers of these tickets is limited, and must be applied for not later than July 19. Tickets that may remain in the hands of the Secretaries after Thursday, July 19, will be charged one guinea each.

Hotels.—The headquarters of the Conference will be the Hôtel Métropole, Northumberland Avenue. A certain number of rooms in be engaged at 8s. 6d. per head for bed and breakfast, including tentance. It is hoped as far as possible to get country members quarter at that hotel; as socially it is more satisfactory, and so more convenient in ensuring the punctual carrying out of the programme of the Conference. The Honorary Local Secretaries Mr. W. Warren, 24 Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C., or Mr. H. Cracknell, 17 Craven Road, W., will be pleased to book accommodation for those members who propose visiting London.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 6, 1900.

BLATOL" and initials; for insect-paste. By R. Howard & Son, 81 Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells. 229,546.

Device of small circular tin and flames; for chemical substances. By Spiritine (Limited), 5 Carteret Street, S.W. 229,909.

EUKELOS"; for opiate. By R. Sumner & Co., 50A Lord Street, Liverpool. 228,458.

JOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY-PILLS" and wording; for pills. By the Foster McClellan Company, 57 Shoe Lane, London. 229,702.

ATLANTA EMBROCATION" and device of goddess running; for embrocation. By Dalby & Co., 215 Barking Road, E. 230,154.

Device of nurse bandaging boy's leg; for surgical bandages. By Vincent Wood, 4 Albion Place, Blackfriars, S.E. 228,377.

TARTARINE" (no claim for "Tartar"); for baking-powder. By J. Poynter, Son & Macdonald, 72 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow. 227,765.

WIGIT"; for perfumery. By Wagel Syndicate (Limited), 254A High Holborn, London. 229,973.

ANTOZONE" (no claim for "Santo"); for perfumery. By Marshalls (Limited), 27 Red Lion Square, W.C. 229,209.

Marriages.

BAYES—HORTON.—On June 5, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Woburn Sands, Beds, J. Austin Bayes, chemist and druggist, to Mabel L. Horton, Woburn Sands.

COCKER—STOCKS.—At Bethel Methodist New Connexion Church, Brighouse, on June 14, by the Rev. W. D. Bainbridge, of Manchester, Lewis Alexander Cocker, pharmaceutical chemist, of Mostyn Street, Llandudno, to Anne, younger daughter of Ald. A. O. Stocks, J.P., Grasmoad, Brighouse.

TOTTLE—ROBSON.—On June 12, at St. John's, Walton, by the Rev. J. J. Tomson, B.D., Samuel Harpham Tottle, chemist and druggist, third son of the late Mr. Lancelot Tottle, sen., of Hull, to Ada Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Edward Robson, of Greenheys, Manchester.

Deaths.

ALCOCK.—At Ulceby, on June 16, Mr. Edmund H. Alcock, druggist. Aged 54. Mr. Alcock was the eldest son of the late Mr. R. Alcock, chemist, Ulceby, and was universally respected in the town and district.

EATOUGH.—At Blackburn, on June 16, Mr. Joseph Stanley Eatough, who formerly carried on business as a chemist and druggist in King William Street, Blackburn. Aged 31. Mr. Eatough had been in declining health for several months.

FITZGHUGH.—At the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Deeltstein, S. Africa, of enteric fever, Richard Truman Fitzghugh, M.B., only son of Mr. R. Fitzghugh, J.P., President of the Nottingham Chemists' Association. Aged 28.

KERR.—At Panama, on May 18, suddenly, from yellow fever, William Alexander Kerr, "La Esperanza" estate, Ecuador, Central America, aged 25 years, younger son of Mr. Charles Kerr, pharmaceutical chemist, Dundee.

Personalities.

MR. ROBERT W. BOWERS, F.R.H.S., of the firm of Bowers Brothers, printers, 89 Blackfriars Road, has been made a Justice of the Peace for the County of London.

MR. A. M. S. RICHARDSON, who has just been appointed art master for Brechin School Board, is a son of the late Mr. Charles Richardson, chemist, Dundee, and has been connected with the Technical Institute, Dundee, for the past seven years as student, pupil teacher, and latterly as assistant

THE NATIONAL UNION OF MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURERS are promoting a testimonial to their President, Mr. Richard Johnson, J.P., of Ince Hall, Wigan. The testimonial, which is in recognition of good service rendered to the mineral-water trade of the United Kingdom during Mr. Johnson's ten years' presidency, has been commenced by a vote of 100 guineas from the funds of the union. Mr. Walter Davenport, Secretary of the London Bottle Exchange, Holland Street, Blackfriars, is collecting in London; and Mr. William Tooke, Secretary of the Union, 15 Calls, Leeds, is receiving from the provinces.

ALDERMAN FRANCIS CORDER CLAYTON, of Birmingham, who has been appointed Treasurer and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham, is an old pupil of the late Mr. Richard Reynolds, of Leeds, and passed the Major examination in 1865. He has long been connected with Sturge's citric and tartaric acid works, and made a discovery in regard to the production of tartaric acid, which greatly increased the yield from argols. He was one of the first pharmacists to describe how granulated effervescent preparations were made, and although his process was not preferred by the B.P. it is the one commonly used by manufacturers. Mr. Clayton is a member of the Society of Friends.



ALDERMAN F. C. CLAYTON.

MR. JOSEPH EDMUND WRIGHT, the Senior Wrangler this year, is the son of Mr. Joseph Wright, chemist and druggist, 174 Park Road, Liverpool, and was born at Cheetham, Manchester, in 1878, being thus 22 years of age. Removing from Manchester in 1888, Mr. Wright attended the Windsor Street Wesleyan day school, Liverpool, for three or four years, passing in 1892 with a scholarship to the Liverpool Institute. In 1896 he obtained an open scholarship of 75% a year at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1898 Mr. Wright secured a foundation scholarship at his College of the value of 100% a year for five years, which he still holds. His career has throughout been most brilliant, and the result of the Tripos this year was, by many of those who know him, considered a foregone conclusion. Mr. Wright's recreation is chess; since being at Cambridge he has obtained his "Half-Blue" for chess, and has just been elected President of the University Club. It is not often that a Senior Wrangler emanates from the drug-trade, and we congratulate both Mr. Wright and his father on the brilliant result.



MR. J. E. WRIGHT.

The Pharmaceutical Aviary.



The Industry Bird.

This aquatic bird is a boon companion of the Bird o' Freedom. It is benevolent, courageous, diplomatic, and a fine cackler. It has recently gazed into the eerie of the French Eagle, to see whether it will make a comfortable nest for other industrious birds. Says that it will. It is a remarkably sage bird, and delights in coo-cooing with the doves of Somerset House. Although its wings are not large, it tries to shelter all young birds under them. Habitat, Stratford and Burlington House. Feeds on bismuth, hypophosphites, mercurials, boiling-points and mineral acids.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ, of Red Lion Square, W.C., opened a special show of sponges in the Mosley Hotel, Manchester, last week, and have been doing good business. So a representative of the *C. & D.* learnt when he called there one day this week. He found the sponges (chiefly honey-comb) displayed in three large showrooms. They made a fine show, although the tiers had been somewhat depleted by purchasers.

THE CHAMELEON PATENTS MANUFACTURING CO. (LIMITED), St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, makers of the "Chameleon" patent fly-catchers, announce in our advertisement columns that last week an action against them for alleged infringement of Marshall's fly-catcher patent was dismissed by Mr. Justice Kekewich, with costs. Vendors who have been cautioned against selling fly-catchers may like to know that the "Chameleon" is not an infringement of another patent.

HAYWARD'S YELLOW-PASTE DIP.—Messrs. Tomlinson & Hayward, Mint Street Chemical-works, Lincoln, send us one of the new posters and booklets they have just issued advertising this dip. The poster is one of Cecil Aldin's designing, and very attractive. The dip itself is claimed to be an improved form of sulphur dip, which mixes with water and makes a dip which keeps off maggot-fly, and is lasting in its effects. Chemists who deal in Hayward's dips should send for some of these posters and booklets.

FALLOWFIELD'S ANNUAL.—Mr. J. Fallowfield, 146 Charing Cross Road, W., sends us a copy of the forty-first issue of his photographic annual and catalogue of photographic materials. The annual now runs to 880 pages—it was 153 pages in 1888—and contains particulars of every requirement of the photographic art. The list of goods in the catalogue has been kept well up to date, and includes the new "Frena," the "Cycle Wizard A" cameras, and rotograph bromide paper. Photographic chemists should send for a copy of this annual.

"ENULE" SUPPOSITORIES.—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., have added an opium extract "enule" to their list of these pharmaceutical productions. We have before mentioned the special shape of the "enules," and the fact that each is enclosed in a patented protective sheath, which ensures the contents keeping perfectly. The opium-extract "enules" contain a grain of extract of opium in each, and are prescribed by physicians for their local effect and on account of the slower constitutional effects which medicines have when administered by the rectum.

"MASON" IN AUSTRALIA.—We had a pleasant chat the other day with Mr. H. Collard, who has just returned from Australia, where he has been looking after the interests of Messrs. Newball & Mason, Nottingham. Mr. Collard visited every colony, and had a good reception from chemists both



retail and wholesale. In addition to filling his order-book, he made arrangements for bringing Mason's extract more prominently before the public. One of the means is shown in the engraving. This is one of several dozens of similar carts which will soon be delivering Mason's extract all over the Australian continent, and the horses are to wear straw hats with "It's Mason's" imprinted on the hat. The hats have caused quite a sensation in Melbourne and Sydney. There is a big demand for summer drinks out there, as may be judged by this bit of enterprise on the part of Messrs. Newball & Mason.

New Books.

Adams, W. I. L. *Amateur Photography: a Practical Guide for the Beginner.* Illus. New ed. 12mo. 6s. (New York) London.

Blake, E. *Constipation and some of its Associated Disorders* 0 x 6½. Pp. 304. 5s. net. (Glaisher.)

Keyes, E. L., Chetwood, C. H. *Venereal Diseases: their Complications and Sequelæ.* 8vo. 12s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Kolbe, H. *Electrolysis of Organic Compounds.* 7½ x 5 Pp. 56. 1s. 6d. net. Alenbic Club Reprints. (Simpkin.)

Rusby, H. H., and Jelliffe, S. E. *Morphology and Histology of Plants; designed especially as a Guide to Plant Analysis and Classification, and as an Introduction to Pharmacognosy and Vegetable Physiology.* Part 1 and Part 2. Illus. 8vo. 15s (New York) London.

Smith, W. J. *Medical and Surgical Help for Shipmasters and Officers in the Merchant Navy.* 8 x 5½. Pp. 368. 6s. (Griffin.)

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

NOT VERY HOPEFUL must be the verdict, I fear, on the last Council meeting, so far, at least, as the prospects of a vigorous handling of the company-pharmacy question are concerned. The election of Mr. Newsholme, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Atkins to the official positions had, perhaps, only personal significance, but it happens that these gentlemen are all stalwart apathetics, if the term can be allowed. The misfortune of this choice, from the point of view of those who wish to see earnest and educative co-operation with the Lord Chancellor in his efforts to mend the Pharmacy Act in its defective place, is that even if a majority of the Council should be in favour of such a course, effective representation of their desires can hardly be hoped for from men so little in sympathy with that policy.

BUT IT IS ONLY TOO PROBABLE that these officers do actually represent the majority of the Council in this company-matter. The alacrity with which Mr. Hills's motion was accepted was the formal homage paid to the will of the constituency; but the reluctance to admit that this was to be accepted as a reversal of the policy of March last, and the rejection of every suggestion that the committee should report to the next meeting of the Council, were circumstances which certainly did not indicate much underlying enthusiasm in the cause. A determined Council with a sympathetic leader might even now secure the influential friendship of the Lord Chancellor; and with a clear and well-defined policy of a reasonable character much might now be done for the re-establishment of pharmacy on the lines of the Act of 1868. But two or three members of the Council cannot accomplish this. Against them there is the dead-weight of men who do not want to do anything; of others who recoil before ten words from Mr. Ritchie as if his edict were on a par with the law of gravitation; and of others who will not soil themselves by even contesting with companies. It is an almost hopeless prospect; but it might be improved if chemists who are in earnest would bombard their representatives with urgent protest.

CRABS' EYES AS MEDICINE is a topic which is just now engaging the attention of the inquisitive but useful folk who rake up and solve all sorts of curious problems in the pages of *Notes and Queries*. Mr. C. F. Forshaw, of Bradford, states that 250 years ago crabs' eyes were much in vogue for stoppage of the bowels, and were sold in London at 5s. 4d. per lb., but he does not give his authority for this very definite statement. Another correspondent well known to *C. & D.* readers, "C. C. B.," tells briefly what is known to pharmacists about this old-world remedy. They were small stones, he says, found in the ventricles of the brain, or as some say in the stomach, of the river crayfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*). They were composed chiefly of lime, and "C. C. B." adds that the name is still in use in druggists' shops, but he "understands" that prepared chalk is now generally supplied. It was in the form of Gascoign balls that crabs' eyes seem to have become popular. These articles still linger in a good many country chemists' shops, and I suppose are even now sometimes asked for. They ought to be compounds of crabs' eyes, the toes of crabs' claws (these were the black tips of the claws of sea-crabs) with powdered pearls, powdered coral, amber, oriental bezoar, ambergris, and saffron. I

wonder whether they were ever made in that way, and what they originally sold at. Who makes them now, and how? I "understand" nothing, and I hate to be suspicious; but I doubt if even the Chemists' Defence Association would care to defend a charge of having sold a Gascoign ball devoid of amber, bezoar, coral, and pearl.

How THOSE OLD REMEDIES are slipping away from us! Perhaps the glob. Gascoign. and the glob. contrayervæ, the crabs' eyes and the bezoars are no great loss, but the old drugs which have weathered every wind of doctrine from Hippocrates to Hahnemann are threatened. "A pound of senna would last me two years," said the owner of a fashionable pharmacy to me the other day. And the novelties of my youth, podophyllin and salicylic acid, chrysarobin and ichthyol, the fluid extracts and the lamellæ, were likewise getting out of date with him. "Antitoxin, trimethylamine, urotropin, analgen, and propylamine, these are the sort of remedies we have to be familiar with nowadays," he said. I suppose we are advancing.

AND THE OLD ORDER PASSETH in other industries besides medicine. In a review of the revolution of modern chemical industry in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, written *à propos* of the Paris Exhibition by M. A. Dastre, an almost pathetic sketch of the overthrow of madder by alizarin finds its point in the statement that the French soldiers red trousers, which once owed their colour to the product of the Normandy fields, are now dyed by crystals from a Rhenish factory. But Gallic grief is in some degree consoled by the contemplation of the contest between artificial and natural indigo "in which our English neighbours are more concerned." M. Dastre is not quite confident about the result. There are thirty-eight German patents for artificial indigo; they are the result of the most profound investigation by the most patient and skilful of German chemists, and several of them are in actual operation at the present time. But, M. Dastre says, the culture of the natural indigo is susceptible of much improvement, and its resistance to its synthetic rival may be long, and, he hints, may even yet be successful. But the scare is, at all events, considerable. The indigo-fields in North-West India in 1896 covered 1,876 square kilometres; in 1898 the area occupied by this cultivation was only 953 square kilometres, and growers are being everywhere advised to abandon indigo for tobacco. M. Dastre anticipates that this Exhibition will reveal the progress that is being made in this development of the coal-tar colour industries. If indigo should be ultimately superseded by its chemical rival, a sort of poetic justice will have been done, for it won its way in Europe after a bitter contest with the prescriptive rights of the old woad, the *Isatis tinctoria*. Queen Elizabeth in England, and Henri IV. in France, forbade its use. The French decree made its possession a capital offence. In Saxony and Wurtemberg, too, laws against it existed. But its Dutch importers persevered. Woad was no match for it as a dye, and when Colbert established the Gobelins early in the eighteenth century, he expressly authorised the use of indigo as a dye.

THE EVIDENCE in the North London spirit-of-nitre case reported last week goes to show not only how difficult it is to keep the article up to Pharmacopœia strength in a shop-bottle, no matter how scrupulous and conscientious the vendor may be, but also the practical impossibility of analysing the article sold. The distribution of the three parts of the purchase as required by the Act depreciates the quality of the article, no matter how skilfully the operation may be performed, and nobody can tell to what extent. This depends on the weather, the manipulation, the vessels used, and the time occupied. Clearly the third part which reaches the analyst will be only a distant relation of the substance sold. And if three little bottles should be purchased instead of a bulk quantity, the mere distribution of the bottles among the vendor, the purchaser, and the analyst will not, as we know, be a compliance with the statute. So that if a High Court case in respect to spirit of nitre should be taken, and such evidence submitted as was produced by the Chemists' Defence Association at Dalston, the result will most likely be to practically bar spirit-of-nitre prosecutions altogether.

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Editorial Comments.

Arsenical Sodium Phosphate.

A solicitor, in applying to Mr. Curtis Bennett yesterday at Marylebone Police Court on behalf of the Paddington Vestry for summonses against two chemists for selling a laxative drug known as effervescent phosphate of soda, stated that upon analysis the preparation was found to contain in one case $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr., and in the other $8\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of arsenic per lb. If taken in this adulterated state, said the applicant, he was advised by the medical officer of health this drug was undoubtedly dangerous to life and liable to produce fatal results. He thought the public should know this and thus be put on their guard. Mr. Curtis Bennett acquiesced.—*Morning Paper*, June 16.

THIS brief report is the opening to an exposure in which the whole drug-trade of this country is more or less directly interested, and it is desirable that the facts should as far as possible be stated. It may be noted that "commercial" sodium phosphate frequently contains traces of arsenic, but it will be seen that the samples of the effervescent article referred to at Marylebone contain more than traces, so that it is an extraordinary impurity which is under investigation. The first intimation of the occurrence of this impurity in effervescent phosphate of soda was received early in May by several firms in London and the provinces from Messrs. Alfred Bishop (Limited), who telegraphed requesting them to stop the sale of any granulated effervescent phosphate of soda of their manufacture, and to trace all that had been sold, as it was "dangerous." A letter of explanation followed, which was to the effect that the firm had received a letter from Messrs. Hopkin & Williams, informing them that a parcel of sodium phosphate supplied to Messrs. Bishop contained a dangerous percentage of an arsenical preparation. This sodium phosphate was supplied in the ordinary way of trade from November 15, 1899, to the end of April, 1900, and it had been used in the effervescing salt supplied. As soon as they learnt of the danger, Messrs. Bishop took what steps they could to stop distribution of the effervescent phosphate. This appeared to be so far successful; but some large retailers—notably one of the great distributive stores—stated that they could not recall what they had sold, and some of it had gone out of the country. Possibly there were many others in the same position, especially proprietary-medicine houses. Again Messrs. Bishop returned to the matter, and ten days ago they issued a "private and confidential" circular-letter in similar terms to the May one. Whether the Marylebone cases are a result of this circularising or not will be

seen when they come before the Court; but the disquieting feature about them is that an effervescent phosphate of soda, not made by Messrs. Bishop is stated to be implicated, as well as a supply of sodium phosphate which comes from a source, not Messrs. Hopkin & Williams, that has not transpired. This brings all sodium phosphate and its effervescent compound under suspicion, and it is imperative that those who hold stock of these, whether of English or German origin, should without delay have them tested for arsenic. We have no desire to magnify the danger—indeed, it is conceivable that up to a certain point arsenic as an impurity in the salt would not be a violent and fatal poison—but it will be seen that one effervescent preparation which forms the subject of a summons is alleged to contain over 8 gr. of arsenious acid per lb. or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in the maximum official dose. The largest B.P. dose of arsenious acid is $\frac{1}{15}$ gr. We regret that the firms who are concerned in the matter have refrained from giving the widest publicity to the danger, as they might have done by communicating the facts to the journals of the trade. There is a disquieting secrecy about the whole matter, and it has as its reflex this week in inquiries by large distributors who are unaware of the facts of the matter. This is far from being satisfactory, but we hope that the warning is not too late, and that further evil will be averted.

The Conference in London.

We publish to-day two reports dealing with the British Pharmaceutical Conference. In the first it will be observed that the President, Mr. E. M. Holmes, has initiated a movement in regard to Pharmacopœial research which is likely to be attended with important results. Mr. Holmes has instituted a research fund with the aid of wholesale houses and others who are desirous of seeing the pharmaceutical part in the revision of the national Pharmacopœia brought into a more healthy position. Mr. Holmes was one of the experts retained by the General Medical Council for the revision of the last Pharmacopœia, and we presume that he has not taken this important step without knowing that it was really needed. It is just a month since Mr. Carteighe, replying to Mr. Butt's exposure of the mess that the Pharmaceutical Council had made of the Bloomsbury research-scheme, declared that it was going along swimmingly, as witness the desire of the General Medical Council to get the assistance of the Research Laboratory to do ash-yields and other things of that nature for the Pharmacopœia Committee. A month before that Mr. Holmes had put his research-scheme before the Conference Executive in all seriousness, and after discussion was held over until last week's meeting for final decision. What are we to think of its adoption now? Must the answer not be that the well-informed members of the Conference Executive feel that the Pharmaceutical Society is not able to give all the pharmaceutical assistance at the General Medical Council requires? That seems conclusive. And why should the Pharmaceutical Society be able to give that assistance? That we cannot answer; it has almost sixty years of life and reputation. Multiple pecuniary resources, the premises which the Pharmaceutical Conference borrows a few times a year, but it lacks and lacks woefully—the personal sympathy of practical pharmacists, and willing workers in research. And why? Because the comparatively limited circle of gentlemen who work the Society do not encourage that sympathy. It happens to describe this week the Wellcome chemical research laboratories. The director of these is an American

pharmacist, who was one of the principal workers in the revision of the last United States Pharmacopœia, and a leader in American pharmaceutical education. He was a favourite pupil and assistant of Flückiger, one of the Society's most honoured foreign members, and its first Hanbury medallist. This gentleman has been four years in our midst, and has during that time directed the most important pharmaceutical researches that have been recorded in this country, but the office-bearers of the Pharmaceutical Society have not yet held out the right hand of fellowship to him. We mention this as an instance of the courtesy of the Bloomsbury leaders. There was another example of the same spirit on Wednesday, when the Local Committee of the Pharmaceutical Conference met in the Council chamber. There was a proposal to have a civic authority to welcome the Conference to London on somewhat the same lines as Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, and other cities; but Mr. Carteighe, as the mouthpiece of the Select Committee, sat upon that proposal, on the grounds that the Lord Mayor would not receive so unimportant a body, and that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society was the proper person to do it. So we have the spectacle of the Society of Chemical Industry being received at the Mansion House on the third week of July, and a select committee of the State-recognised body of pharmacists shirking the polite task of approaching the Lord Mayor in regard to that official recognition which is extended to grocers, alkali-makers, leather-chemists, brewers, and others of less statutory importance. It should be clearly understood that this is not a direct reflection upon the British Pharmaceutical Conference; it only indirectly affects it in so far as the official representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society have for some subtle reason arranged that the Conference shall receive no higher recognition than that which the Society can give. Nevertheless, we trust the members of the Conference will see to it that all honour is paid to the President (Mr. E. M. Holmes), one of the most distinguished pharmacognosists in the world, and who, in respect to his distinction as a scientist, was elected to the presidency.

The Colonial Practitioner.

THE practice of medicine in the colonies, like that of pharmacy, is conducted under somewhat different conditions from those at home. Different, but in many respects similar, for while the plaint of the medico is glossed over by the veneer of superior diction in the public utterances and writings of the profession in this country, a plainer prominence is obtained in "less civilised" communities where articulation smacks of the bare truth as engendered by a closer communion with Nature. To the horror of the superior person they treat the profession from a business point of view. Thus the Presidential Address delivered by Dr. Walter Thomas to the New Zealand Branch of the British Medical Association at Christchurch, as set forth in a recent issue of the *Lancet*, is a breezy, outspoken, and noteworthy performance. First of all Dr. Thomas contrasts the difference in *esprit de corps* observable between the colonial practitioner and his brethren in this country. In the earlier stages of a new country it is not easy, he says, for the profession to take up the proper and assertive position in regard to its rights, owing to isolation and the difficulty of concerted action. And he urges a greater unity of professional action by his brethren in the colonies as being absolutely necessary. The dictum is universally laid down at present in colonial medical circles that a man must make the most of his patient as long as he is his patient, for the patient is only making use of the doctor in a casual sort

of way, and will throw him up on the most frivolous pretext in order, perhaps, to consult some newly-arrived quack. Medical experience encourages the suspicion, he says, that one's clients may roughly be divided into two classes—the first calling the doctor in to prevent the annoyance of an inquest, the second doing so in order to have someone to blame should anything untoward occur. The next point he brings forward is the instinctive antagonism of laymen to doctors as a class, and he points out that evidence of this is to be seen in any legal case in which the medical practitioner individually or collectively is interested. The public always applaud when evidence against the profession is given, but preserve a virtuous silence when it goes the other way. Again, the receipt of medical benefits is popularly viewed as a luxury and not as a necessity; thus it is irksome for some people to have to pay a doctor's bill. Another great objection raised by the laity is that doctors' fees are too high, patients thus being driven to the chemist. On this point a writer remarks: "Considering the number of hospitals and clubs which everywhere abound in the colony, the number of quack medicines which are consumed, the frequency with which people resort to the chemist without ever thinking of going to the doctor at all, and the large number of persons who, when they do go to the doctor, never pay him if they can avoid it, it is just a little difficult to see where an opportunity for reduction of fees shows itself. The general practitioner, if not a club doctor, is driven into specialities. A specialist's consultation and operation fees are paid almost without question, while the fee of the general practitioner is uniformly begrudged. He seldom gets a second consultation, his first prescription does duty over and over again, and is frequently lent to a neighbour. The patient alone is benefited, and yet in face of all this doctors are told the fee is too high, and counter-prescribing is the inevitable consequence. The fact is counter-prescribing is carried on quite irrespective of any medical tariff whatever, and would go on if medical men charged nothing at all." Continuing, the doctor said that there was lessened sentiment and more ingratitude in the colonies. If doctors do not respond to a "call" at a moment's notice they are designated unfeeling and cruel; they are subjected to many useless calls; and he quoted cases where himself and friends had, with much inconvenience, turned out to cases to find them either trifling or to find several other physicians already there on the same errand. One of the most marked drawbacks to colonial practice is the craving for specifics and encouragement of quackery by colonists. This was well exemplified by a witness before a magistrate explaining that certain money of his which had somewhat mysteriously disappeared had gone to buy some thirty cases of patent medicines which he had consumed during an illness. Blind faith in advertisements, and in anything that quack doctors say, are two of the greatest evils which regular colonial practitioners have to combat.

"Beilstein" and "Richter."

APPROXIMATELY coincident with the close of the century, two noteworthy books, which must prove practically indispensable, have been completed and placed at the disposal of the many workers engaged in the investigation of organic chemistry. Towards the end of last year the third edition of Beilstein's well-known "Handbook of Organic Chemistry" was completed. This magnificent work, in four large volumes, undertakes to give information regarding the preparation and properties of every organic compound which had been obtained and analysed up to the latest possible

date before the issue of the respective volumes. This year there has been completed another book like it—Richter's "Lexicon of the Carbon Compounds." It forms two volumes extending together to nearly 2,500 pages. These volumes are uniform with "Beilstein," to which they form an invaluable adjunct and complement. The plan upon which "Richter" is arranged is sufficiently simple to be mastered in a few minutes. All the analysed compounds of carbon—a matter of some 65,000 different substances—are arranged in the order, first, of the number of their carbon atoms, and then within each of the groups so obtained, and, following a fixed system, according to the number of atoms of the other elements which they contain. The formulæ for substances thus supply a very simple kind of index, whilst isomeric substances, however different they may be in properties, are brought side by side. When it is desired to learn particulars regarding the known compounds represented by any given empirical formula, it is only necessary to look up the formula in question (which may quickly be found in its appropriate place), when a few details are obtained with respect to each substance, together with references to the original literature and to the volume and page in Beilstein at which each is described. Taken together, Beilstein and Richter supply the most instructive object-lesson in regard to the enormous magnitude to which the organic branch of chemistry has now attained. Supplementary volumes to both works designed to embrace the literature still more recent than that which is dealt with in the so-far completed works, are already in preparation. The organic chemist has now little to desire in the way of comprehensive guides and indexes to his subject. What worker or band of workers will undertake to supply analytical chemistry with anything like an equally satisfactory guide to the enormous and scattered literature of this equally important branch? Here is a great opportunity still open to British chemists.

SCHEDULING CARBOLIC ACID.

The Privy Council's decision in regard to the scheduling of carbolic acid as a poison may be expected before the next Pharmaceutical Council meeting. We understand that there is an impediment to the adoption of the Council resolution in the form in which it was last passed; but we believe that it can be modified without diminishing the safeguard to the public in regard to retail sales, and with this modification the necessary sanction from the Privy Council would be obtained without further delay.

ADVERTISING BY DENTISTS.

Mr. Arthur Oglesby informed us last week, too late for noting in the issue, that he does not propose to proceed farther with his case of de-registration as a dentist, so far as appealing is concerned. Apart from all other considerations we consider that Mr. Oglesby is justified in this course—the half-hearted support of those more interested in the matter than he. Even those who promised subscription wished their names not to appear.

VIVISECTION NOT CHARITY.

The Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine has been trying to escape local assessment on the ground that the objects of the Institute are purely scientific; but the St. George Vestry have insisted upon payment, and to settle the matter the Institute appealed against assessment, and Mr. Justice Grant and Mr. Justice Channell heard the case last week. The Institute's case was complicated by the fact that it makes and sells serums, and for the Vestry it was argued that the Institute carries on a trade in addition to advancing scientific knowledge; and this was the view that their Lordships took, although they did not deny that the Institute is

one useful work, and may have carried on the trading part of the organisation at a loss.

A ONE-SHILLING FEE.

The official pamphlet regarding the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain which has been issued this month contains the information that "in the case of a person who has failed duly to attend an examination at the time appointed" a fee of one guinea is payable on re-entering for examination, the Minor and Major being referred to. There is no mention of the fact provided by by-law that those candidates who can produce a medical certificate of illness are re-admitted on payment of a nominal fee of one shilling. We presume that someone has been "too previous" in thus intimating that the new by-laws are abolishing the shilling-fee. There is not the slightest excuse for abolishing this fee: the Society has a greater income now than it can dispose of, and there is every reason why candidates who become sufficiently ill after entering to require medical attendance should be treated on the principle which has worked so well for many years. We call attention to the matter because the Pharmaceutical Council has not yet read the by-laws a first time, and there is an opportunity of replacing the old provision.

POISON LEGISLATION.

Mr. T. G. Dobbs, the Worcester solicitor who organised the defence in the *Pharmaceutical Society v. White* case, is now installed as Secretary of "The Traders in Poisons and Poisonous Compounds for Technical and Trade Purposes Protection Society" at 5 and 6 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.; but we have not yet succeeded in finding Mr. Dobbs there. C. & D. representative has called several times, only to find a small boy in charge. We wanted to learn something specific in regard to the printed matter which Mr. Dobbs's Society has been circulating in the form of a petition to Parliament praying that "the Honourable the Commons" will so amend the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as to allow poisons to be sold by "seedsmen, nurserymen, corn-dealers, iron and hardware dealers, agricultural agents, and other tradesmen." We want Mr. Dobbs to tell us what "other tradesmen" means in the petition, and what hope he has of persuading Parliament that the principle of requiring retailers of poisons to hold certain qualifications should be revoked. It seems to us a mistake for the Society to confine its attention to poison-selling; there are many other Acts of Parliament as useful as the Pharmacy Act which might be abrogated on behalf of those to whom the laws are inconvenient—for example, the Arsenic Act and most of the Acts regulating the sale of spirits. Mr. Dobbs should put them on his list, too.

AUSTRALIAN FLORA.

We have received several reprints of recently-published papers by Mr. R. T. Baker, Curator of the Sydney Technological Museum, in which a number of new species are described, several of which are of some pharmaceutical interest. The eucalypts naturally attract Mr. Baker's chief attention, and three new species are described. These are *E. Smithii*, a tall tree standing between the iron-barks and the stringy-barks. Its kino contains eudesmin, but not madendrin. The oil (1.35 per cent.) is stated to be the richest in eucalyptol of all yet distilled at the Museum. Phellandrene is present, the oil consisting of dextro-pene and eucalyptol almost entirely. Its sp. gr. is comparatively low, but the figures are not quoted. *Eucalyptus Parsoni* is a "slaty gum," and somewhat closely resembles *polyanthema*. The yield of oil is very small (0.17 per cent.), and it has the high sp. gr. 0.9414. It contains no eucalyptol, but a fair percentage of phellandrene. The chief constituent appears to be a sesquiterpene. *Eucalyptus cephora* is a swamp or sallow gum, and yields, on an

average, 0.4 per cent. of oil. This yields a fraction at 280°-290° of 18 per cent., consisting of eudesmol. The oil has a sp. gr. 0.9167, and consists of eudesmol, eucalyptol, and phellandrene. Another plant described for the first time is *Parsonia Paddisoni*, one of the *Apocynaceae*, which yields large edible tubers, known locally as "Wative Yams." An analysis of the tubers gave the following results:—Water, 90.77; nitrogenous matter, 0.77; starch and other carbonaceous principles, 4.56; fibre, 1.9 and mineral matter, 1.99 per cent.

With Apologies to W. S. Gilbert.

[If a man has the right stuff in him, it has a good chance of being developed in Canada. Ten years ago a carpenter named George H. Burleigh joined the Toronto police-force, and subsequently embarked on the university medical-course. During his lonely night-walks he thought out the problems in medicine, and with such success that he passed all his examinations, and last week the degree of M.D. was conferred upon him.—*Daily Mail*.]

WHEN I was young I served my time
In a carpenter's shop, and thought it prime
To fit in a screw and drive in a nail,
And join with my pals in a glass of ale;
But I've passed all that, as you may see,
And have now got the title of a proud M.D.

With my hammer and plane I worked away,
And whistled and sang the livelong day,
But I tired of this and joined the men
Who watch round the areas of the Upper Ten;
But I knew my book, and so you see
I've now got the title of a proud M.D.

As I wandered round on my lonely beat
In the study of physic I found a treat,
And e'en while running a burglar in
I was thinking out problems of medicine,
And I thought so hard that now, you see,
I can boast in the title of a proud M.D.

So, carpenters and coppers of every grade,
Don't waste your time on a humble trade,
But away with the saw, the chisel and hone,
And leave the cookies and the chips alone,
And I'm perfectly sure you'll end like me,
In possession of the title of a proud M.D.

R. W. C.

THE drugs and medicines imported into the port of Bahrain, Persia, in 1899, amounted to 2,075*l.*, against 2,005*l.* in 1898.

PRESERVATIVES IN MILK.—Albert Cloete was fined 2*l.* at Cape Town, on May 10, for selling milk to an inspector of food and drugs which, according to Mr. C. F. Juritz, Government analyst, contained 1 part of formaldehyde in 20,000 parts of milk. Formaldehyde was described as a strong disinfectant and preservative which impaired the nutritious quality of the milk, making it less digestible. Its use also minimised the necessity of cleanliness, and made it possible to sell old milk as new.

ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN CHEMISTS.—The general meeting of the Verein Deutscher Chemiker was held at Hanover on June 7, under the presidency of Dr. Caro, of Mannheim. Dr. Carl Winkler, of Freiberg, gave an address "on the development of the sulphuric-acid industry in the course of this century." On Dr. Caro declining re-election, Dr. E. A. Merck, of Darmstadt was elected President of the Association for 1901-3. Professor Adolf von Baeyer, of Munich, the inventor of artificial indigo, was elected an honorary member. Next year's meeting is to be held at Dresden. The question of the public appointment and registration of commercial chemists, which is being urged by the Chambers of Commerce, was warmly discussed, the Association expressing general approval of the proposal.

Corner for Students.

THE STUDY OF PHARMACY.

MUSTARD-PAPER is prepared by percolating a mixture of crushed black and white mustard seeds with benzol to remove the fixed oil, drying in a warm air-closet, mixing with a solution of indiarubber, and spreading on cartridge-paper. The mixed seeds are used in order that the myrosin of both may more effectually act on the sinigrin, and produce the maximum quantity of essential oil of mustard.

CONFECTIONES.

These are relics of an almost forgotten past in pharmacy, the only representatives in even occasional use being senna and sulphur confections. Confection of roses is to a great extent replaced by syrup of glucose as a pill excipient, and confection of pepper is rarely prescribed. The lenitive electuary, as confection of senna is called, consists of pulped figs, prunes, tamarinds, and cassia-fruit, with sugar, liquorice, coriander, and senna. The preparation of this confection is almost a lost art, there being few retail pharmacists who attempt to make it. In confection of sulphur tragacanth is added to suspend the powders, and glycerin to prevent the drying up, which always took place in the old confection, and which even yet is sometimes complained of.

DECOCTA.

Decoctions also are now few in number, there being only three left of what used to be a large class. These are compound aloes, logwood, and pomegranate-bark. The first is made from myrrh and extract of aloes, with potassium carbonate to render them more soluble, and colouring and flavouring agents in the shape of saffron, liquorice, and cardamoms. Logwood decoction is made from "unfermented" logwood and cinnamon-bark, the term fermentation in this case being applied to a process of oxidation, which goes on when moist logwood chips or sawdust is exposed to the air, to develop the red colour.

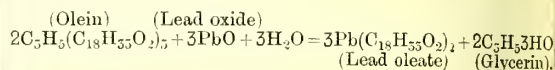
EMPLASTRA.

Plasters consist of an active ingredient, with a more or less adhesive base, and are spread on leather, calico, or other suitable material. Their function is either to afford a mild, long-continued action of the medicament or to act as a support to some weak part of the body. In preparing plasters, regard must be had to the nature of the active ingredient and to the purpose to which the plaster is to be applied. In the case of belladonna-plaster the basis must be such as will melt readily at a temperature which will not injure the alkaloid; in the case of menthol-plaster, it must melt at a temperature below the point at which menthol volatilises; and in the case of cantharidis-plaster it must not be too adhesive, otherwise it could not be removed from a blistered surface without causing great pain. The following table indicates the composition of the various official plasters:—

		Emp. belladonnae (liquid ext. of belladonna, 0.5 per cent. alk.).
	Emp. resinæ (resin, 10 p. cent., and hard soap)	Emp. opii (powdered opium, 10 per cent.).
Emp. plumbi (lead oxide, olive oil, and water)		Emp. calefaciens (cantharides, 4 per cent, wax, resin, and soap- plaster).
	Emp. saponis (hard soap, 14 per cent., and resin)	Emp. cantharidis (cantharides, 35 per cent., wax, lard, and resin).
	Emp. plumbi iodidi (lead iodide, 10 per cent., and resin).	
	Emp. hydrargyri (mercury, 33 per cent., sulphur and olive oil).	
Emp. ammoniaci cum hydrargyro (ammoniacum, mercury, sulphur, and olive oil).		
Emp. menthol (menthol, 15 per cent., wax, and resin).		
Emp. picis (Burgundy pitch, 50 per cent., frankincense, resin, wax, olive oil, and water).		

It will be seen that lead-plaster enters into the composition of nine of the twelve plasters, and, therefore, it is the

most important. It is made by boiling together, by means of a steam-bath, oxide of lead, olive oil, and water. The olive oil, which consists for the most part of olein or oleate of glyceryl, is decomposed at the high temperature, in the presence of the water, the oleic acid combining with the oxide to form oleate of lead, and the glyceryl with the water to form glycerin, in accordance with the equation:—



The reaction takes several hours to complete, the end of the process being indicated by the colour and consistency of the plaster. The former should be white with no trace of pin showing that all the oxide has been combined, and the latter is ascertained by allowing a drop of hot plaster to fall into cold water; if it solidifies at once the process is complete. More water has to be added during the boiling to replace that lost by evaporation. The glycerin is removed by washing and the plaster is dried and drawn into rolls.

Resin and soap plasters are made from lead-plaster with varying proportions of resin and soap. For belladonna-plaster the liquid-extract is evaporated on a water-bath and mixed with the melted-resin plaster. In menthol-plaster the menthol is added to the melted wax and resin "when the mixture approaches a temperature of 160° F. or 170° F." in order to avoid loss of menthol by volatilisation. The plaster is not very hard, and can easily be spread without high temperature. Warming-plaster (emplastrum cafaciens) is prepared by making an infusion of cantharides in boiling water, evaporating the infusion, and mixing the residue with the other ingredients.

Cantharides-plaster consists of powdered cantharides, wax, lard, resin, and soap plaster. It is usually so soft that it can be spread with the thumb, the object of the softness being to obtain a plaster that will allow the medicament to exert its vesicating action, and that can be readily removed without causing injury to the blistered skin. The mercury in mercurial plaster is "killed" by triturating with olive oil and sulphur, after these have been heated together, and then added to the melted-lead plaster or to the ammoniacum. The "killing" process is really one of coating the particles of free mercury with a thin coating of balsam of sulphur and no doubt, mercuric sulphide, so that the particles are prevented from again coalescing.

Pitch-plaster is interesting as being the only official preparation in which Burgundy pitch and frankincense are employed. It is the common strengthening-plaster of the shops.

Plasters are usually spread on "plaster-skin"—ordinary white-sheepskin leather dressed on one side—but chambray leather, swansdown, calico and linen are sometimes employed. A paper "shape" is cut of the size of the plaster required, soaked by immersion in water, then laid on the leather and pressed down evenly all round by means of a handkerchief or a clean duster. The cutting-out of the shape requires little art, and practice is necessary to make a thoroughly satisfactory shape, for example, for a breast-plaster. The plaster is sometimes melted by means of the hot-plate-iron, but the proper plan is to melt it in an evaporating basin and pour on the leather, then spread it quickly with a plaster-spatula. It is desirable to melt sufficient of the plaster before commencing the operation, and to have much rather than too little. For small plasters 15 gr. to 1 square inch is ample; for large plasters, 6 inches × 10 inches or over, 12 gr. to the square inch is usually quite sufficient. A few practised strokes of the plaster-iron are all that are required to spread the plaster, and the fewer strokes the better, as the longer a plaster is manipulated the colder it becomes, and there is a danger of unequal spreading. The finished plaster should appear lumpy or uneven, as the rapid passes through the Bunsen flame will remove the inequalities, and at the same time give a nice gloss to the plaster. Having removed the shape, which should come off without difficulty, the plaster is trimmed, a margin of 1/2 inch to 1 inch being left all round.

If an adhesive margin is required a second shape must be made, soft-soap being spread over the first plaster to prevent the paper sticking to it, and subsequently washed off with a clean sponge.

COLLODIA.

These are prepared by dissolving pyrexyl in spirit and ether for plain collodion, in liq. epispasticus for vesicating collodion; while flexible collodion is the plain kind to which Canada balsam and castor oil are added to reduce the brittleness of the film left on evaporation.

A Botanising Excursion.

The members of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association had a very successful botanical excursion to Colinton Dell on June 15, leaving Caledonian station by train at 8.30 p.m., and walking back to town. Among the plants collected were:—*Ranunculus acris*, *R. repens*, *R. Ficaria*, *Lychnis diurna*, *Stellaria Holostea*, *Tilia intermedia*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *H. quadrangulum*, *Acer pseudo-platanus*, *Geranium Robertianum*, *Cytisus Scoparius*, *Trifolium repens*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Prunus Padus*, *Spiraea Ulmaria*, *Geum urbanum*, *G. intermedium*, *G. rivale*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Rubus idaeus*, *Rosa canina*, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, *Crataegus oxyacantha*, *Epilobium alpinum*, *Hedera Helix*, *agopodium Podagraria*, *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Cherophyllum sylvestris*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Asperula odorata*, *Valeriana officinalis*, *V. pyrenaica*, *Taraxacum officinale*, *Arctium Lappa*, *Carduus lanceolatus*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Petasites vulgaris*, *Tussilago Farfara*, *Senecio Jacobae*, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, *Eraxinus caecidior*, *Veronica Chamædrys*, *Scrophularia nodosa*, *Lamium album*, *Stachys sylvatica*, *Symphytum tuberosum*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Urtica dioica*, *Ulmus campestris*, *Quercus Robur*, *Salix alba*, *Taxus baccata fastigiata*, *Allium ursinum*, *Scilla mutans*, *Dactylis glomerata*, *Lastrea Filix-mas*, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, *Equisetum arvense*, &c. It was noted that the cold, dry season had retarded vegetation—the ash, for instance, not yet being in full leaf, and official valerian will not be in flower for probably a week. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill conducted the excursion.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

DEATH OF DR. CADET DE GASSICOURT.—The death is announced at Sèvres, near Paris, of Dr. Cadet de Gassicourt, at the age of 73. The deceased physician was a member of the Paris Academy of Medicine, and had held the post of Annual Secretary of that body. His speciality was infantile pathology, and he was an acknowledged authority on the subject. He was a descendant of the Apothecary Cadet who enjoyed the title of Court pharmacist and other royal favours in the reign of Louis XV. There was a royal romance connected with the family about this time. Cadet's son, known as Cadet de Gassicourt, was chief pharmacist to Napoleon Bonaparte during the Austrian campaign of 1809, and later, in 1818, he was President of the Paris "Free" Society of Pharmacy. Gassicourt left some MSS. of his experiences as a military pharmacist. The Cadet de Gassicourt pharmacy still exists at 6 rue de Marengo, Paris, near the Louvre, whence it was transferred some sixty years ago from its historic site in the rue St. Honoré by the father of the present proprietor, M. Bretonneau. A handsome marble bust of Cadet, bearing the date 1783, still exists in the pharmacy.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—At this month's meeting, I. Yvon, who presided, mentioned that the Society could not overlook their intimate connection with the Paris School of Pharmacy, and suggested that the committee should be authorised to offer the congratulations of the Society to Professor Guignard on his appointment as Director of the school. This was adopted unanimously. The President also mentioned that he had received a copy of M. André Pontier's "Histoire de la Pharmacie" (reviewed in last week's *C. & D.*), and gave a résumé of its contents. M. Petit mentioned that invitations to attend the International Congress of Pharmacy had been issued in the name of the Society, in conjunction with the General Association of French Pharmacists and the Society of Pharmacists of the Seine. He proposed that 5,000f. should be contributed towards the expenses necessary for receiving their foreign colleagues in a suitable manner,

and to reciprocate, as far as possible, the cordial reception extended to French pharmacists on occasions when the International Congress had been held in other countries. M. Petit's suggestion was agreed to. The post of General Secretary of the Society being vacant by the death of M. Planchon, Professor Bourquelot was elected to fill it. In tendering his thanks for the honour conferred on him, the Professor said that he was well aware of the fact that, in accepting the position, he was following in the footsteps of such leaders of French pharmacy as Robiquet, Soubeiran, Buignet, and Planchon, which meant that the task of maintaining their level would be great, but he expressed a heartfelt desire to devote himself zealously to the interest of the Society. The Annual Secretary (M. Barillé) mentioned that he had received three small pamphlets by Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, entitled "Pilocarpine and the Alkaloids of Jaborandi-leaves," "A New Glucoside from Willow-bark," and "Some New Gold Salts of Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, and Atropine." The candidature was announced of M. Khouri, of Alexandria, as a corresponding foreign member. Amongst the scientific papers M. Patein spoke of his researches on the action of iodine and diphenols at the temperature of 100° C. on formopyrine, in the presence of sulphuric acid, at 66°.

PROFESSIONAL SECRECY.—There was recently a question of professional secrecy before the Criminal Chamber of the Paris Court of Cassation. The appeal was against a decision of a lower Court to the effect that the evidence of a midwife against a girl could not be admitted, as it was a violation of professional secrecy. The Judges of the Court of Cassation supported this decision. This is interesting to pharmacists, as they are especially mentioned in the text of the law on which the judgment is based. It reads, to the effect that pharmacists, doctors, and others, who by their occupation or profession become acquainted with secrets concerning their customers or clients, are liable to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of 20l if such secrets are revealed by them. The original law allowed professional people some latitude—as, for instance, when it was necessary in the interests of justice—but this has since been rescinded, and professional secrecy may be taken as a perfectly hard-and-fast rule in France at the present time.

THE JURIES OF AWARDS, or at least some of them, have been industriously at work during the past fortnight, and in Class 87, "Chemistry, Arts, and Pharmacy," and Class 90, "Perfumery," their work of visiting the exhibits are nearing completion. In Class 87 M. Troost is President; a Russian chemist, M. Mendeléeff, Vice-President; M. Haller, "reporter"; and M. Lefebvre, secretary. Professor Meldola, F.R.S., Finsbury College, London, is the English member of the jury, and Dr. Douglas Hogg, the well-known English pharmacist in Paris, acts as the assistant juror (*juré suppléant*). The British Commission have been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Hogg on the jury for the present Exhibition, for not only is he a *pharmacien de première* and a doctor of medicine of the Paris faculty, but his prestige in Paris is high, both in official, social, and commercial circles. British exhibitors in the chemical and pharmacy section in the Paris Exhibition of 1889 will well remember the efforts he made on their behalf (which were acknowledged by an illuminated address), for it is the task of the assistant juror for each country to see that nothing of interest in his particular section escapes the attention of the general jury. In Class 90 M. Prot. (of Lubin's) is President; M. Leichner (Germany), Vice-President; M. Piver is "reporter," and M. Darasse (Coudray & Co.), secretary. Mr. John E. Laurier, representative of the firm of Laurier & Roberts, London, acts as assistant juror for England in this section. Mr. Laurier has the distinction of being one of the youngest of the Exhibition jurors, but he is a practical business man, and has readily grasped his duties on the jury, so that his selection is undoubtedly a good one. It is customary for the French members of the jury to invite their foreign colleagues to dinner during the course of their work at the Exhibition, which compliment is returned by the foreign jurors, and this pleasant interchange of social courtesy has already taken place both for Classes 87 and 90.

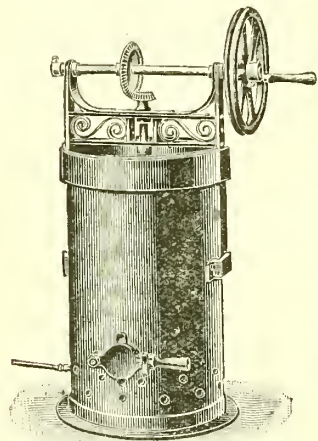
The exports of soy from Yokohama during 1899 amounted to 17,257l., against 11,239l. in 1898.

Chemists' Exhibition.

ON Tuesday, at 12 noon, the sixth annual Chemists' Exhibition, organised by the *British Chemist and Druggist*, was opened without ceremony at St. James's Hall, Manchester. With a few exceptions, all the exhibits were ready at the stated hour, and the hall looked bright and pleasant, its compact nature favouring a good display. As was expected, most of the London firms who have hitherto exhibited abstained on this occasion, and a number of Manchester and other provincial firms who have not exhibited before have taken the opportunity to make good displays. The Exhibition closes on Friday evening, June 22. On the present occasion a somewhat novel venture has been made by the promoters, for from 5 o'clock each day the price of admission was raised from 1s. to 2s. 6d., thereby keeping out an undesirable element in the evening. There was some grumbling in London at the way in which the public were admitted to the Exhibition, and the half-crown arrangement is an honest attempt to keep the visitors select and pharmaceutical. A considerable number of the exhibits covered articles which have recently been described in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*; but we have endeavoured to select the more interesting novelties, and to give generally an idea of the manufactures which were shown.

AERATORS (LIMITED), Broad Street Avenue, E.C., had, considering the smallness of the Sparklet, a considerable space to show their product in. The special point to which our attention was called was that the Sparklet-bottle is now made in two sizes—single and double-bottle sizes—and in various styles. For the double-sized bottle the steel capsules of liquefied CO_2 are also double the size.

The ARCHIMEDEAN COMPANY, of Leamington, were exhibiting their "Unique" cod-liver oil emulsifier in several sizes. This company's pharmaceutical apparatus was described in *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, 1898, especially their mixers and emulsifiers and the "Unique" is a development of the emulsifier, which they have for several years been making. It consists of a cylindrical vessel, as illustrated, into which is fitted an upright bearing numerous paddles. The upright is actuated by bevelled cog-wheels, and moves with great rapidity and force, producing a gallon or more of emulsion in the course of five minutes, the oil, muci-



lage, and other ingredients merely being poured into the cylinder. It is possible even to make a pint of emulsion in the gallon or two-gallon emulsifier provided the bottom paddles are immersed in liquid.

MESSRS. AYRTON & SAUNDERS, of Liverpool, exhibited a chemist's shop of somewhat novel design. The serving-counters form three sides of a square in a double-fronted shop, and behind the back serving-counter the dispensing-screen is placed, with a gangway between the two, so that the dispensers may work undisturbed by what is going on in the shop proper. The dispensing-screen is in two parts, with doorway between, so that one dispenser works at either side and independently. The fittings of the dispensing-counter are quite up to date, and include a sink in the larger section of the counter. Behind is a deep wall-case for suspending enemas. One feature of the shelving in the front shop is that it is movable, and specially arranged for displaying photographic goods directly in front of customers' eyes. The shelves were arranged this week with displays of photographic goods, as well as with packed goods of other kinds, so that chemists who do a store-trade might see how these shelves can be adapted to displaying put-up goods, show-cards in respect to them being placed above each section. It is thus possible to change the displays as often as may

suit the class of business done. A handy arrangement is adapted to the serving-counters—namely, a sliding board, which the assistant may pull out to tie up parcels when the counter gets littered with goods, as is too often the case when one has to serve a number of customers in a short time. We also noticed some old-fashioned ointment-jars, which Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders have revived; these are dark crimson in colour, and are shaped like a retort. A pharmacy in the Isle of Man has been fitted with these. The windows of the shop are differently arranged, for the purpose of showing how much display can be obtained in a minimum space. We observed that Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders make the window-screens with a clock for one window and a barometer in the other. Apart from these shop-fittings, the firm exhibited a full line of druggists' sundries, and a small case of capsules, manufactured by the Liverpool Medicine-capsule Company, which we hope to have the opportunity of speaking of more fully later. We were also shown a powerful screw tincture-press. This is a square box, with sliding sides, and especially turned screw, made of hardened steel, with a lever, which enables the operator to apply powerful force to the marc, which is thoroughly pressed, and comes out apparently as dry as a brick.

Mr. F. W. BATES, of Frizzetta fame, occupied one of a small series of small stalls at the far corner of the Exhibition, where he was displaying his well-known specialities and a new one called "Pelletta," which is a cream for the complexion, and is put up in good style and various-coloured wrappers. The BAYER COMPANY (LIMITED), of Manchester, London, Glasgow, and Bradford, were exhibiting their "new remedies," such as trional, salophen, heroin, and protargol, besides the older articles, salicylic acid, phenacetin, and sulphonal. It will be remembered that it was the Bayer Company that introduced phenacetin and sulphonal, and they are amongst the largest makers of salicylic acid in the world.

Mr. T. P. BETHELL, of Liverpool, whose half-crown and crown cameras are now well known to readers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, had a very extensive exhibit of these; but what interested us most was the fact that Mr. Bethell is really a manufacturer of cardboard boxes, and the cameras are a side-line. He showed us some good bottle cartons with printing complete, ready for putting the bottle in; also unique folding boxes for postal purposes. One of the latter, we observed, is very strong indeed. Although the boxes are supplied to retailers in the folded state, the edges and sides are so moulded that, when the sides are fixed up by means of the inserted studs, the box is really as strong as a tinned iron one and more rigid. Mr. Bethell also makes cheap cardboard boxes for lantern-slides holding from four to six dozen or more, each being fitted with a leather strap for carrying. Messrs. BLAKE & MACKENZIE, of Liverpool, were one of several medical label printers in the Exhibition, and they showed some fine work in labels, handbills, and posters, as well as general printing for chemists. Messrs. BRAND & CO., of Mayfair, had a stall devoted entirely to their beef-products which seemed to be very well sampled during the exhibition days. Messrs. BROOK, PARKER & CO., Bradford exhibited herbal and other packed specialities. This firm are amongst the largest importers of tasteless Spanish pepper for feeding birds, and samples of it were shown. They were also the first to place on the market a compound extract of sarsaparilla in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. and 1-oz. earthenware jars—much in demand in the Midlands for making sarsaparilla-drinks and blood-purifier. Amongst other specialities to which the devote attention is a non-poisonous nit-killer, made by the "Old English Perfumery Company"; the "Picnic" specialities, which are exclusively culinary goods, such as baking powder, fruit-crystals, and the "Torch" brand specialities which include liqueurs, oils, and varnishes. They are now putting up the "Torch" brand of hat-polish in 3d. and 6d. tins. All of these seem attractive lines of goods, but not content with them Messrs. Brook, Parker & Co. have recently begun to pack chloride of lime in penny packets and they turn out infants' soothers by the thousands for wholesalers. The BRITISH SOMATOSE COMPANY (LIMITED) had their exhibit next door, as it were, to the Bayer's Company. This was solely devoted to samples of literature

pecting Somatose and its iron and milk combinations. We understand that it is intended to put on the market a liquid Somatose, which will represent bulk for bulk the powdered Somatose, and will mix easily with fluids.

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CAMWAL (LIMITED) occupied six spaces with a railed enclosure, in the centre of which the mammoth syphon was placed. The enclosure was delightfully designed and finished, and draped in warm brown tones. An abundance of foliage and flowering-plants helped to give a cool appearance to the exhibit, and there was a very large display of the company's syphons and syphon-lamps; while in the corner of the exhibit fountains were playing within giant syphons, the water, though coming direct from the main, showing the need of the careful filtration which the company give it. Mr. Fell, F.C.S., the company's analyst in London, had a small laboratory-bench, at which he showed the visitors how carbonic-acid gas is estimated and other analytical operations connected with the manufacture of aerated waters. There was a full display of the company's manufactures, and the exhibit included ginger-beer and fruit-syrups and a small pyramid of silver-syphon match-boxes to illustrate "the long" and "the short" of syphon-reduction. We also noticed one of the company's cycle-motors which they lend out to their customers, the one exhibited having upon it a papier-mâché syphon to cover the cyclist, with a hole for the face and holes for the arms. This adaption of the motor was recently displayed in the fête for the Altrincham Patriotic Fund, and caused quite a sensation. H. W. COX (LIMITED) exhibited x-ray apparatus; and Messrs. COUSSONS, SONS & Co., of Swinton, showed samples of the packed goods which they put up for the drug-trade. By the way, the packing business appears to be exceptionally strong in the Manchester district, and one wonders what there is left for the chemist to do.

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DAISY (LIMITED), of Leeds showed how they advertise their popular speciality. Their exhibit comprised a variety of art chromos and other things for window-display, besides an elderly gentleman who resembles Mr. John Toole, and who figured in the Agricultural Hall last year. We noticed that he had an entirely new suit of clothes this year, whereupon we had a conversation with the smart men who were looking after the exhibit, and were informed that the moving figures for advertising "Daisy" always get a new suit of clothes when they go back to recruit in Leeds after work in chemists' windows. Indeed, in the course of his lifetime, the man who does duty for Toole wears out quite a number of suits of clothes, far more, we believe, than the humorous-looking clown with moving eyes—the latest recruit to the "Daisy" advertising staff. This clown tells a story to the effect that "the champion medical man for headache is Lady Daisy," and something more to the same effect, which may make headachy people forget "Daisy" in their smiles. Is not that risky advertising? Daisy (Limited) are making very good progress in the United States.

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EDGAR'S CROUP-LOTION (LIMITED) was another of the specialities well displayed in the Exhibition, and Mr. Edgar told us that the lotion is making exceedingly rapid headway with medical men, who are giving it a thorough trial in cases of croup and other throat diseases.

"EVANS, SONS & Co." and "EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB" were the signs which we found over a splendid new pharmacy in the corner of the hall. It is a model fitted complete with bottles, jars, and specimens of the firm's pharmaceutical manufactures, counter-adjuncts, and druggists' sundries. The right-hand side of the shop is a fixture containing a nest of drawers in the lower portion and showcases displaying counter-adjuncts on the upper. The centre is fitted with a bevelled-edge mirror, with movable plate-glass shelves in front for lozenge and pill jars or anything else that the chemist likes. The fixture is so designed that it places suitable stock before customers when waiting at the serving-counter. The rest of the wall is fitted with storage-lockers, and the shelves with Savars' recess shield-shape labelled bottles and jars, the drug-drawers being labelled to correspond. On the left-hand side of the shop is a handsome wall-case, with a projecting sponge-case in centre; also two

nests of large drawers for lint, chest-protectors, and the like. The centre portion of this wall-case is fitted with sloping-fronted showcases, with doors which lift up and push back a bit so as to form a shelf when open for displaying goods. The upper portion of this fixture consists of suitable showcases, which, this week, were filled with a selection of fine drugs. The centre portion has a bevelled-edge framed mirror, with plate-glass movable shelves, on which were shown bottles containing pills, effervescing saline, and other pharmaceuticals. The serving-counter comprises showcases in front, displaying a selection of stock, and, inside, the usual drawers. The centre portion of the shop is fitted with an elaborate and attractive dispensing-counter and screen, which is quite original. The upper portion of this screen is fitted with upright square pillars, and a corresponding cornice to the wall-fittings is continued over the screen with shaped and fretwork-cut span-rails and brackets. In between these pillars, and on top of the dispensing-screen, are fancy-cut show-bottles. The centre portion is fitted with a clock-pediment, with the latest novelty—a dual-faced timepiece which can be seen by the customer and dispenser. We noticed at the business-end of the counter a telephone-desk, with an endless roll of paper that can be torn off into prescriptions, which is certainly a pleasure to write at it. The fittings are constructed of solid mahogany. The display of goods in the shop included Montserrat lime-juice specialities and Margerison's soaps.

Messrs. FARROW & JACKSON (LIMITED), 16 Great Tower Street, E.C., had a novelty in their exhibit—viz., a soda-fountain entitled "Sootori" (to those who do not know Cockney we may say this means "suit all"). The fountain has four syrup-taps communicating with suitable containers, and it is connected with an ordinary CO₂ saturator, the pipe of which is coiled and placed in ice, so that the fountain drinks are thoroughly cold and refreshing when drawn off. The fountain is artistic in appearance, and quite suitable for chemists' trade.—Messrs. FORD, SHAPLAND & Co., 6 Great Turnstile, W.C., had a very good exhibit of printed materials and all kinds of chemists' labels, books, showcards, and counter-bills. Amongst the last named we noticed several new styles, which indicate that the firm keep well ahead with new competitors. We also observed 1901 calendars with new designs, and numerous examples of cartons and sets of photographic labels with and without spaces for the chemist's own name.

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Messrs. J. GOSNELL & Co. (LIMITED), of Cherry-blossom reputation had in their exhibit a special show-window display of Cherry-blossom and Famera perfumes and toilet-specialities. The feature of this display is that the firm are offering the whole contents of the window as a present to their special agents who buy an equivalent amount. The window-display is of saleable goods, with the exception of the large bottles of Famera and Cherry-blossom and the giant pot of tooth-paste, which with small sample-bottles are thrown in.—Messrs. JOHN J. GRIFFIN & SONS (LIMITED), of Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, exhibited "Velox" papers and other photographic specialities, most of which we have previously had the opportunity of speaking about. We also observed an exhibit of shop-fittings and druggists' sundries by Messrs. HEATH BROTHERS, a local firm, which exhibit was well placed, being immediately inside the Exhibition.

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Mr. W. C. HEBDEN, of Halifax, whose camphortar, silver-gloss, and packed chloride of lime are doubtless known to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, had an exhibit of these and other packed specialities.—Messrs. HIRST, BROOKE & HIRST (LIMITED), of Leeds, showed a well-displayed collection of their pharmaceutical specialities, prominent amongst which were the "White Bear" brand of cod-liver oil, while medicated wines were a strong feature. The firm claim to have been the first to place orange-quinine wine on the market packed ready for sale. This was some time after Dr. Collier invented quinine-wine, long before it was recognised by the British Pharmacopoeia, and the original style of bottle is still retained by the firm. In these later competitive days the firm have introduced other styles to meet the competition with the cheaper brands. Effervescent salts were shown in numerous variety here, and

Smedley's chillie-paste, of which they are the makers. "You have got a compliment by the British Pharmacopœia authorities," we remarked to one of the directors. "Not at all," said he. "They have quite missed the composition of 'Smedley,' and the official imitation only resembles the original in containing capsicum." Some attractive lines in health-salt in tins, extract of malt and its compositions, various medicinal emulsions and like goods, including a ½-lb. tin of petroleum jelly to sell at 6d. were features we noted while glancing over the exhibit.—HOLLOWAY'S WINE COMPANY (LIMITED) had only two novelties on show—viz., lemon-squash and lime-juice—attractively put up for retail. Besides these they showed several medicinal wines and many invalid wines.—MR. E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES exhibited Kruschen salts, karswood crocote (for bronchial affections), and "Ramasin" beetle-powder.

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Mr. T. JACKSON, of Manchester, the manufacturer of "Prince Albert" cachoux, showed the new 4½ boxes of these. The cachou retains its popularity in spite of the many new competitors in this field, and the 4½ boxes will no doubt further tend to conserve the trade, especially as Mr. Jackson is providing samples of the silvered cachoux in pretty envelopes. The new 3½ bottles of benzine was another feature to which our attention was called at this exhibit.—Messrs. J. P. JACKSON & Co., of Liverpool, were exhibiting soda-water machinery.—Messrs. JEWSEBURY & BROWN, of Manchester, had a splendid exhibit of their aerated waters. This firm are now making a feature of standardising all the medicated aerated waters, which they send out in syphons and bottles. These are soda, potash, lithia, seltzer, piperazine, lysidine, iodide of potash, citrate of potash, and several others. The retailers, further, have a guarantee that the waters are what they are stated to be on the labels. Besides aerated waters, the firm also exhibited lemonade, ginger-ale, hop-ale, non-intoxicating stout, and fruit syrups and cordials.

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The KAPUTIN COMPANY exhibited their advertising attractions for assisting the sale of their specialties, and the KEENE COMPANY, of High Holborn, who are makers of the "One-night Corn-cure" were exceptionally enterprising in showing visitors what they can do to push the sale of this speciality. On entering the vestibule the visitors found a large space occupied by the Keene sign, and when one got to the exhibit itself they found Mr. Kruger awaiting them, with eyes moving righteously, besides much else in the way of advertising-matter. One novelty was a moving figure of a magician, who removed his head and transferred it to a box, and *vice versa*, within the sight of an appreciative audience, who vigorously applauded.—Messrs. T. KERFOOT & Co., of Ashton-under-Lyne, had a splendid square showcase devoted to their manufactures, which comprised everything pharmaceutical into which sugar enters. This was divided into nine distinct sections—viz., medicated lozenges, floral cachoux, pastilles and jujubes, infants' foods and emulsions, capsules, coated compressions, granular preparations, coated pills, and perfumes. Messrs. Kerfoot manufacture these goods for wholesalers as well as retailers, and they undertake the coating of pills for wholesale houses, having very extensive plant both for sugar and pearl coating. There were some handsome specimens of coated pills in brilliant art colours, if we may apply the word "art" to this department of physic. The coated compressions or tablets were also pretty examples of elegant confectionery, cascara-sagrada extract thinly coated with chocolate being one of the most attractive of the series. In floral cachoux Kerfoot's "Sweet Lips" retains its immense popularity, which, Mr. Kerfoot explains, is due to the fact that it is an antiseptic lozenge as well as a breath-perfume. Messrs. Kerfoot's effervescent preparations are called "bi-granular," because the alkaline or bicarbonate portion is separately granulated from the acid portion, and the medication is mixed with the acid or the alkali, according to its nature. The granules are made in definite proportions, and the requisite amounts of each kind afterwards thoroughly blended. One result of this is that practically no loss of carbonic acid occurs in the granulation-process, and the finished preparation retains its qualities unimpaired for years, the effervescence being as brisk in a five-year-old

sample as in one made only five minutes before. Messrs. Kerfoot display all their goods in a most attractive manner

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Messrs. T. HOWARD LLOYD & Co. (Leicester) had a complete representation of their varied manufactures, but nothing, we learnt at the stall, strikingly novel. Right in front of us we found a Union Jack made of red, white, and blue granular preparations. Pills were well represented in various coloured coatings, and we noted that suppositories and pessaries are receiving the firm's attention. Tubed goods and the packing of powders in ordinary papers and in cachets are becoming an important department of their enterprise.—THE LONDON PERFUMERY COMPANY exhibited several perfumes, the latest of which is called "South African Mimosa," and is a pleasing and lasting perfume.

Messrs. W. MATHER (LIMITED), of Manchester, had a very varied display of their products, especially in the plaster line, these including the old-fashioned and B.P. bases as well as rubber combinations, the company having put down very extensive machinery for the production of the last named. They guarantee their B.P. belladonna-plaster to contain 0.5 per cent. of alkaloids of belladonna, as required by the B.P., and undertake to defend anyone who buys and sells this plaster and who may happen to be summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Their exhibit contained a variety of plasters of all kinds, one special series being isinglass-plasters on silk and other fabrics, hospital-strapping, and the like. In spite of the great popularity of sticky fly-papers, the Mather Chemical Fly-paper is still a favourite, and we were shown a case containing 25,000 flies which had been caught in the course of a fortnight with two of these papers.—MELIN'S FOOD (LIMITED) devoted most of their space to showing the advertising material which they give to chemists for distribution.—Mr. E. MERCK, of Darmstadt, had perhaps the most interesting exhibit in the hall, as it was entirely confined to rare and medicinal chemicals displayed in jars, the names of these products occupying four columns in the Exhibition catalogue. Amongst the chemicals which we noticed were a series of glycerophosphates, including the scaled-iron compound which closely resembles ferriet quin. cit. The firm showed other scale compounds, a complete line of photographic chemicals, iodides, bromides, salicylic acid and salicylates, benzoic acid and benzoates, and many vegetable active principles, besides pure chemicals for scientific and technical purposes, and several synthetic products. The exhibit, as a whole, was intended to be an object-lesson to visitors as to the range of the firm's manufactures.—Messrs. CHAS. MIDGLEY (LIMITED), of Manchester, exhibited medicated soaps, pastilles, &c., and for the first time a powerful acetylene-lamp with reflector for throat-diagnosis.

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Messrs. OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & Co., of Manchester, had a small, but none the less attractive, exhibit. We noticed several specimens of crude drugs, such as aloes in gourds, benzoin, and Turkey opium, one piece of the last weighing over 10 lbs. There was a sample of Siam benzoin which fetched the record price in Mincing Lane—viz., 21s. per lb. That was long ago, when Mr. Phillips, sen., of Messrs. Jenkins & Phillips, was alive. He was the selling-broker on that day, and Messrs. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. bought a case of the fine benzoin. It was no doubt a fancy price, but it was stated that Menier, of chocolate fame, wanted the lot, and so the price ran up. Although the specimen has been exposed to the air for nearly a generation it still retains its fine aromatic flavour. The firm's trade-exhibit consisted of the well-known dairy specialties, such as the "Silver Churn," essence of rennet, butter powder and colour, and liquid annatto. The pharmaceutical part of the exhibit included liquid and solid galenicals.—Messrs. OPPENHEIMER, SON & Co. (LIMITED), of Queen Victoria Street, E.C., had a fairly complete exhibit of palatinoids and bi-palatinoids. We spoke to Mr. A. W. Ball, who was present, about the complaint recently made by a compounder at the front in regard to chlorodyne bi-palatinoids, and Mr. Ball gave a very reasonable explanation—viz., that these palatinoids were not the kind intended for exportation. Messrs. Oppenheimer ensure that any liquid drug put up in this way should be as free as possible from water, as the coating, which contains 50 per cent. of gum arabic, might be affected by passing through tropical heat, but the compounder referred

to may have taken a bottle from home stock. Hypodermic goods are now a very strong line with Messrs. Oppenheimer, as well as medicine-cases generally, and they seem to have carried the practice of this to a very fine art, judging from the examples that were exhibited to us.

Messrs. PARKE, DAVIS & Co.'s manufactures are now so familiar to the British drug-trade that one exhibit of theirs is very much like another, and we cannot forget that it is only a fortnight since we described the one they had at the Queen's Hall; but the Manchester one was so very different in appearance, and especially in attractiveness, that it is hard to pass it by without saying something in compliment to those who arranged it. It was an open stall, with something like a serving-counter in front, where specimens of effervescent lithia tablets and other salines, compressed tablets, and liquid extracts were displayed. At one side was arranged a chemist's window, showing some of the packed lines that Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have prepared specially to meet the British demand, with Winchesters of C.L.O. emulsion as a background. Several of Messrs. Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s special designs in show-jars were placed about the exhibit, and gave it a touch of colour that otherwise would have been unobtainable. The main features about the exhibit were the introduction of compressed effervescents, which are put up in a special style of bottle, forty tablets to the bottle, as well as in bulk, for dispensing-purposes. Coated pills and coated tablets and compressed lozenges were also well represented, and considerable attention was given to the description of chloretone (the anæsthetic and condensation product of acetone and chloroform recently mentioned) and mercuriol, the nuclein compound of mercury.—Messrs. PATÉ, BOURKE & Co. exhibited "Petonel" wool surgical dressings; and the PEPTINE MALTINE (LIMITED) had an exhibit of "peptonised malt" specialities, which would more properly be described as "pepsinised."—Messrs. JOHN PHILLIPS & SONS, sponge-importers, York Road, E.C., had two large spaces devoted to separate exhibits of sponges, the larger one containing 268 cases of honeycomb and Turkey sponges. The walls of the booth were built up from cases of honeycomb of all sizes, from the 3/4 toilet-sponge to a large and handsome bath-sponge of fine texture. The interior contained several score of boxes of fine Turkeys, showing an excellent selection considering the comparative scarcity of this style of sponge at the present time. There was a considerable number of cases of "fine cups" ranging in price from 1s. 6d. upwards, also solid shapes, and the exhibit was relieved by a Roman amphora and other incidentals to sponge-fishing, while the pillars at the corners of the booth were covered with elephants' ear sponges, and in the interior we saw some cases of the very finest pieces of this sponge, which are extensively employed for abdominal compresses.—The PLASMON SYNDICATE (LIMITED) exhibited their food specialities; and in the centre of the hall we found Messrs. POTTER & CLARKE'S representatives from London very busy with their customers from the Manchester District. There were a lot of new things at their stall which we should have liked to have more closely examined. First, we noted a picture showing views of the new herb-*arm* which the firm have acquired at Carshalton, in Surrey, one of which Mr. Goddard Clarke is seen standing in a field of chamomiles. "Fer Veno" is the name of a new tonic wine introduced by the firm. This is, we should think, absolutely the first speciality of the kind of which the sale is to be strictly confined to registered chemists and druggists. The reason for this is that Messrs. Potter & Clarke submitted a sample to the Board of Inland Revenue, and they passed it as non-excisable, but they stipulated that it shall be sold only as a medicine by registered chemists and druggists. This is an exceedingly important ruling. A new cachou, entitled "Japanese Violet," was shown by the firm. It is put up attractively in 2d. envelopes. There was a very good selection of herbs and seeds on the stall, as well as liquid extracts and remedies and medicated wines, and specimens of the new edition of Potter's 1d. "Popular Herbal and Family Medical Guide."

Messrs. J. QUILLIAM & Co., of Manchester, exhibited examples of their plasters, fly-papers, and homœopathic medicines, the last mentioned being put out in the name of J. J. Watts & Co.

The ROBERTS FILLING MACHINE COMPANY exhibited several pieces of apparatus for use in filling bottles and tins.

Since we described this apparatus it has been considerably improved, and adapted to a variety of purposes which were fully illustrated in the exhibit.

Messrs. A. DE ST. DALMAS & Co., of Leicester, had an attractive display of surgical plasters in tins of a design which years ago it was not possible for a manufacturer to make owing to the dulness of the containers that were at their disposal, but nowadays the decorating of the plate has become an important English industry, and attractively-ornamented cylinders and boxes are quite usual. Mr. De St. Dalmas has not been slow to adopt novel styles, so his exhibit was pretty. He showed a practically complete selection of surgical and medicated plasters, including those made with rubber and B.P. bases. His firm make a speciality of belladonna-plaster on red felt, porous belladonna, menthol-plaster, and salicylic plaster were also in prominence, while we observed a good selection of surgical bandages, including plaster-of-Paris bandages in the special containers, of which a very large number have "gone to the front" and proved invaluable in cases of fracture and to provide temporary support in severe cases, as well as a permanent support in those injuries for which the plaster-of-Paris bandage is suitable.

Messrs. JOHN SANGER & SONS, 2 Winsley Street, W., were the only London firm connected with druggists' sundries who were exhibiting. They had a very nice show of sundries generally, including enemas, bandages, brushes, combs, and counter-specialities, as well as perfumery and toilet requisites and the Winsley baby-soothers.

The TOP-NOT COMPANY, whose soap and hair-dressing we have mentioned on more than one occasion, devoted their small exhibit chiefly to the window-attractions which they supply to their customers.

The VINO DRUG COMPANY exhibited several American medicinal specialities, of which the British agency is in Manchester.

The VINOLIA COMPANY (LIMITED) had an excellent display of Vinolia soaps, perfumes, and toilet-requisites. Chief amongst these were the perfume-caskets for Christmas trade. Several of last year's favourites are still retained as they seem to be popular—for example, the one in imitation Wedgwood. This year three have been brought forward containing one or two bottles of perfume, the bottles in each case being of hand-cut glass and varied shapes. Of the three kinds, the first is an artistic oblong box covered in heliotrope and green silk, with four different kinds of bottles to select from; the second is a pale-pink box with a medallion picture of a beauty in the centre; and the third is a fancy-shaped box covered with pale green, and also containing one or two bottles as desired. The company have two new showcards: one has a gay Parisienne, and the other a Moorish-looking maiden in the centre, both exquisitely printed in colours. They are not showing any new soaps just now, and the variety that one sees in their showcases is ample reason to account for that.

VIROL (LIMITED) confine their exhibit entirely to the various sizes of Virol which is offered to the trade, and here we learned that it is advancing steadily in medical and public favour. It is one of the few substitutes for cod-liver oil which can be taken all the year round, and especially during the present hot weather. When invalids cannot assimilate cod-liver oil, they take Virol with equally good results and without disturbance to digestion.—The VITÆ ORE COMPANY (LIMITED) make a good display of their special preparation.

Messrs. T. WEST & SONS, of Stratford, the manufacturers of "Okell Mona" bouquet, had a compact exhibit of that well-known perfume, and also exhibited "Mona" bouquet sachet-powder, and a new cachou in which "Mona" bouquet is the scent. Messrs. West also manufacture the "Bell of the Ball" floor-polish, which is put up in 1s. and 2s. perforated tins.—Mr. J. H. WILKINSON, chemists printer, has included in his extensive exhibit of printed material one of the largest typographic printed posters which has ever been seen. It is 76 by 65 inches in area, and is printed in two colours. Mr. Wilkinson is distributing a neatly printed and illustrated memoir of John Gutenberg, the inventor of printing by movable types, which we understand has been written by Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, the well-known military critic, who is related to Mr. Wilkinson.

Messrs. WOOLLEY, SONS & CO. (LIMITED), of Manchester, make one of the most varied exhibits in the building. Two sides of their stand are wholly devoted to photographic apparatus and specialities and surgical instruments. The "Victoria" hand-cameras which the firm put upon the market are wonderfully good value. The cheapest retails at 17. 2s. 6d., and is known as the No. 0. It carries twelve quarter-plates, and is provided with a movable diaphragm and dust-cover in front of the lens, automatic arrangement for changing the plates (with number-indicator), two view-finders, and is well finished in black leatherette. Similar provisions are more liberally carried out in the "No. 2 Victoria," which retails at 37. 10s. It is provided with an iris diaphragm on a good rapid-rectilinear lens, and in finish the apparatus is wonderfully complete. We particularly noted the arrangement for changing the plates automatically, which also registers the exposure. A tripod-camera which we inspected (No. 3) we found to be well made of seasoned mahogany, with leather bellows and brass fittings (where there are screwed or movable parts). It is provided with a roller-blind shutter which fits behind the lens and has reversing and swing-back as extension. The lens is a rapid rectilinear one with iris diaphragm, and the whole apparatus is a typical piece of good workmanship. These are mere examples of the variety of photographic goods which Messrs. Woolley had on show. In the surgical department we observed an x-ray apparatus with a coil that gives an 18-inch spark. A mahogany cabinet of lenses and fittings for the optical trade contained several drawers, half of which are fitted with lenses of all kinds and trial-frames for testing the sight. In addition there are permanent frames in various styles, so that the chemist may fit a customer with lenses exactly suitable to the sight and provide the finished spectacles or eye-glasses while he waits. Here also we observed specimens of trusses manufactured on Messrs. Woolley, Sons & Co.'s own premises, and a new kind of catheter-steriliser, consisting of a horseshoe-shaped box, the lower part of which holds water and is supported from the upper part by a metal partition. The box is put on a stand under which a lighted spirit-lamp is placed, and the catheter is attached to a nozzle, which is really a steam-outlet, so that when the box is closed as soon as the water boils the steam passes through the catheter, thoroughly sterilising it. In the pharmaceutical side of the exhibit we tapped a display of interesting galenicals, to which it is impossible to do justice in a limited space. For example, there were an inseparable petroleum-emulsion, and one of cod-liver oil, with creosote, in which the taste of creosote is wonderfully disguised. Also we observed "aromatic cascara," which is practically tasteless, although it is not treated by the alkali-debittering process; and specimens of pulv. glycer. co. of remarkably fine flavour, due, we were informed, to the fact that the whole of the ingredients of the powder were ground together. The firm have introduced suppositories shaped like a barrel (with a point), and are developing this department well. There were also excellent examples of capsules moulded by hand, while filled cachets are becoming an important part of the firm's work, rivaling, in some respects, their extensive pill-manufacturing department. Of the new things to which our attention was called, mercuriol—a compound of mercury with aluminium and magnesia, for the mercurial treatment of syphilis—seemed to us rather striking. This compound is used upon a kind of swansdown, covering the body from neck to waist. In the interior of this the mercuriol is rubbed, and on wearing the garb the mercury is distributed in a fine vapour, which is rapidly absorbed into the system. We also noted the decalcified bone which Dr. F. W. Robinson, of Huddersfield, employs for treating obstinate ulcers and for healing cavities.

WORTH'S FOOD SYNDICATE exhibited the Cheltine foods to which we had occasion to call attention a fortnight ago.

The last exhibit which we mention is that of Messrs. WYLEY'S (LIMITED), Coventry. This was unpretentious, but exceedingly neat and attractive. It consisted chiefly of pharmaceutical preparations. We observed a number of essential oils and liquid standardised galenical preparations, in front of them being glucide in crystals like citric acid, and a fine specimen of this year's biennial henbane. Compressed goods were represented by "Tropels" in lozenge form, which are really lozenge substitutes, and are now being

much employed. Compressed pellets and hypodermic pellets were also included in this class. We noticed also some beautifully-produced flexible gelatin capsules and gelatin coated oval pills, of which this firm are the only make in this country. They also make pearl-coated pills. Veterinary side-lines had a case to themselves. Messrs. Wyley, like ourselves, believe that chemists can make good deal out of the veterinary trade, so they put up series of articles in common request, with or without the name of the retailer. Some of these include combination in ball-shape coated with gelatin, and the firm guarantee that the coating dissolves perfectly, for there is not beneath it, as in some cases, a coating of paraffin-wax. The veterinary side-lines of Messrs. Wyley's are well worth attention, as they have been carefully devised and are put up in good style. We ought to add that a band played in the Exhibition daily.

Colonial and Foreign News.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN GERMANY.—The Berlin Senate has declined to consider a petition relative to the closing of pharmacies on Sunday afternoons and holidays, as they consider the matter more suitable for the provincial Diet.

CONDY'S CRYSTAL-CASE.—Messrs. Condy & Mitchell, on April 20, in the Supreme Court of Victoria, obtained an injunction against Mr. W. A. Taylor, chemist, Melbourne, restraining him from selling as Condy's crystals any crystals not being of the plaintiffs' manufacture. This is one of a series of cases which Messrs. Condy & Mitchell have successfully carried through in the Australian courts.

THE MORPHIA-HABIT.—An inquest was held at the Colonial Hospital, Gibraltar, on June 4, on the body of Dr. Edgar Maeharg, who on that same morning had been found lying in bed unconscious at the Hotel Cecil, and died shortly afterwards. A pocket-case of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s hypodermic tabloids and a syringe were found upon the table in deceased's room. Drs. Wheeler and Bagge gave evidence that deceased died from narcotic poisoning, and it is supposed that deceased, who was subject to the morphia-habit, had taken a few opium tabloids that were missing from a tube. All the tubes of morphia-preparations were empty, and the syringe did not look as if it had been used. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

TARIFF-DECISIONS.—The Hamburg Customs authorities have decided that "Listerine"—a product advertised not only as an internal medicine and as an addition to the bath, but also as a "tooth and mouth water"—since it has been ascertained that the preparation in question contains 24.8 per cent. (volume) of alcohol, is to be classified as an alcoholic mouth and tooth wash under No. 31 c, 1, of the tariff, subject to a duty of 300m. per 100 kilos. (77. 12s. 5d. per cwt.).—Under the Italian tariff has been decided that Mellin's food is dutiable under No. 10 of the tariff as "sweetmeats and preserves with sugar and honey," at 100 lire per 100 kilos. (27. 0s. 8d. per cwt.). Sanitas soap is dutiable under No. 70 of the tariff as "compound medicaments, not specified," at 60 lire per 100 kilos. (17. 4s. 5d. per cwt.).

THE LITIGATION OF THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP COMPANY. San Francisco, against Clinton E. Worden & Co., of the same city, has been finally settled by a recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals, affirming the decree of the U.S. Circuit Court made about a year ago in favour of the complainants. The decision establishes the exclusive right of the California Fig Syrup Company to the use of the name "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," and it enjoins the defendants in the suit from using these names for any laxative preparation made by them. In the decree of the lower Court, the contention of the California Fig Syrup Company was that Clinton E. Worden & Co. and five other persons had infringed upon the exclusive right of the complainants to the use of the name "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup" as applied to liquid laxative medicine, and had imitated the complainants' labels.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

THE PRINTSELLERS' BOYCOTT OF BOOTS (LIMITED).

IN the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on Saturday, before Justices Bigham and Phillimore, judgment was given in the case of Boots' Cash Chemists (Limited), who have branches in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands, which was heard before their Lordships on April 4. It was brought up on that date in the form of a motion raising the question as to whether the plaintiffs' statement of claim against the defendants disclosed any cause of action. The defendants were Messrs. Grindley, Palmer & Co., Liverpool; Mawson, Swan & Mawson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Hibbert Brothers & Co., Sheffield; several Manchester and Birmingham firms; and Mr. J. W. Sampson, York. The point raised was that the plaintiffs alleged that, by reason of a circular sent out by the defendants, who are printsellers, in combination with a number of others, they were prevented from carrying on their business. In other words, they said that the defendants had conspired to induce people not to enter into contracts with them, and had thus prevented them from carrying on their business at a profit. The foundation of the action was the following circular, which was issued by the defendants:—

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

In view of the combination of several of the London publishers it is time that all *bona fide* printsellers throughout the provinces become united to defend themselves. It is known that two or three firms have admitted that they supply Boots & Co.'s stores, drapers, and others (who are non-subscribers to the Printsellers' Association) at half-price, and we think it very unfair when they know that these people want them to sell to the public at 25 per cent. off the published price, and advertise the fact. If the provincial trade will all agree not to order any goods from travellers representing houses whose publications are systematically shown and offered by these notorious undersellers, then their reports of non-success would show their principals how very seriously we take it; and, although the measure proposed at the general meeting of the Printsellers' Association will not go to the root of the evil, we feel sure it is bringing the aggressors into a smaller radius, and will, to some extent, mitigate the notorious system of underselling. This matter is becoming so serious throughout the provinces that we venture to bring this suggestion before your notice in the hope that, by your assistance, it will have the desired effect.

The defendants in the motion asked the Court to say that there was no cause of action disclosed in the plaintiffs' pleadings, and they said that their action would be lawful if done by an individual, and what was lawful in the individual could not be made unlawful if done by a number of people. Plaintiffs, on the other hand, contended that the combination was unlawful.

Mr. Justice Phillimore, in the absence of Mr. Justice Bigham, read both judgments. In his own he said the plaintiffs complained that the defendants had combined with others to prevent them from carrying on their trade, and that they had done it maliciously and without just cause or excuse. The defendants said that the acts complained of were acts of trade competition and in furtherance of their trade. The question was whether the combination by several against one for the purpose of depriving him of his trade gave to the person so injured cause of action. It had been decided by the House of Lords that there were some injurious acts which one person might do towards another without committing a crime, which, when done by several persons in combination, might become criminal. He should hold that all confederacies to prevent a man carrying on his business and earning his livelihood would be indictable conspiracies. Having alluded to the cases quoted by counsel at the previous hearing, he said he thought that if the confederacy in this case for the motives and purposes alleged in the statement of claim were proved as laid, it would be indictable and at least equally, if not *a fortiori*, actionable—in other words, given the confederacy, the motives and purpose made all the difference. If a number of persons, because of political or religious hatred, or from a spirit of revenge for previous real or fancied injury, combined to oppress a man and deprive

him of his means of livelihood for the mere purpose of so-called punishment, he thought the sufferer had his remedy—provided the combination was intended to further its own prosperity.

Mr. Justice Bigham, in his judgment, said that the statement of claim must be read carefully. The intention of the circular complained of was to induce printsellers to refrain from dealing with those who sold to the plaintiffs' prints at low prices. One man was entitled as against all the world to ask another to refrain from doing an act which the other man could lawfully omit to do; but it was said that the defendants' acts were calculated to damage the plaintiffs in their business, and were unlawful and in restraint of plaintiffs' right to trade freely. He did not find in this case that the acts of the defendants were unlawful. A conspiracy existed when two or more men combined to do an unlawful act; but no conspiracy could give rise to a civil action unless it violated or threatened to violate the rights of an individual as distinguished from the rights of the public at large. He could find in this case no acts alleged against the defendants which amounted to a violation of those rights, and he therefore came to the conclusion that the statement of claim disclosed no cause of action. To allow such an action to go to trial would cause unnecessary expense and waste of public time.

Mr. Justice Phillimore said it would be seen that they differed in their opinions. As junior Judge he would withdraw his judgment, and the action would be dismissed, with leave to appeal.

THE PROMOTION OF VIMBOS.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on June 18, the case of *Dudman v. Altman* and others was mentioned before the Lord Chief Justice. The trial of the action began on March 21, the plaintiff suing for damages for loss sustained by him by reason of alleged untrue statements contained in the prospectus of Vimbos (Limited), on the faith of which he subscribed for 300 ordinary and 200 preference shares in that company. On April 5 the jury disagreed and were discharged, his Lordship saying that if there was a new trial it must be before another judge.

Mr. Duke, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, said he had some expectations that it would not have been necessary to trouble the Court with another application, but they had been disappointed. By agreement between the two parties the questions under section 38 of the Companies Act as to contracts being omitted from the prospectus remained to be dealt with by his Lordship, but it seemed more satisfactory that the questions of fact in the action should be disposed of before this question was considered, and, therefore, he asked that the case might be set down at once and re-tried.

The Lord Chief Justice fixed July 25 for the new trial.

THE MEDICAL REGISTER.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on June 20, before Mr. Justice Grantham and Mr. Justice Channell, Mr. C. A. Bynoe, a physician and surgeon, applied for a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* to the General Medical Council commanding them to hear an application by him that the erasure of his name from the Medical Register might be removed. Mr. Colman on behalf of the applicant stated that he was tried at the Central Criminal Court in 1892 for forgery and sentenced to nine years' penal servitude. His name was subsequently erased from the Medical Register. It appeared that before his name was struck off and while he was in prison he was served with a notice to attend a meeting of the General Medical Council to consider the charge against him of his having been convicted. A letter which he sent requesting that the inquiry should be postponed did not reach the Council. It appeared that since his conviction the evidence on which he had been convicted had turned out to be unsatisfactory.

Mr. Justice Grantham in giving judgment said he had been in communication with the Home Office and the case had, he found, been thoroughly investigated there. If the present application were granted the Court would be placing the General Medical Council in the position of judge and jury in a most complex and difficult case as to the guilt or innocence of this man. The Court ought to hesitate long before doing that. The Council were bound to deal with the case at the time of the conviction. They had no right to say it should be postponed for seven years.

Mr. Justice Channell in concurring with this opinion said the proceedings of the Council at the time were perfectly regular. This was really a *mandamus* to rehear. Probably the Council had a discretion in that, but there was no duty upon them to rehear, and therefore the Court could not grant the *mandamus*.

Pharmacy Acts.

IMPROPER LABELLING.

At Barrow Police Court on June 18, Charles Smith, chemist and druggist, Dalton Road, was charged with having sold a quantity of prussic acid to a girl named Mary Musson, who afterwards poisoned herself with it. The circumstances of the case were reported in our last week's issue (page 984), and defendant now pleaded guilty. Mr. Bradshaw, for the defence, said the defendant had labelled the bottle, but unfortunately had neglected to affix the name and address of the seller. The prosecution had been undertaken by the police because of the strong remarks made by the Coroner at the inquest. Defendant was fined 10s. and costs.

Shipping Methylated Spirit.

At the Thames Police Court on June 20, Messrs. R. & F. Frank, oil and colour men, of 24 Tidal Basin, Victoria Dock, were summoned at the instance of the London and India Docks Joint Committee, for causing to be sent for shipment a quantity of methylated spirit in a case, the nature of the contents not being distinctly marked on the outside, contrary to 1 and 2 William IV., cap. 52, sec. 108. Mr. Lynch, barrister, who prosecuted, explained that on May 21 the defendants sent to the docks a case marked "Hardware" for shipment on the steamship *Beatrice* for conveyance to Bahera, Africa. The case was placed in a warehouse, and the next day a leakage was noticed. On the officials opening the case it was found to contain jars of methylated spirit and chalk. Some of the jars had been broken.

On behalf of the defendants Mr. Deakin said, as he had previously intimated to the dock company, it was impossible for him to dispute the facts, but explained that the spirit was "methylated finish" which had been ordered by Messrs. Wilson & Co., to be sent to the docks. Through the fault of a clerk the case had been described as "hardware," but within a quarter of an hour it was discovered by Mr. Cameron, the manager, that the permit had not been sent. They telephoned to Messrs. Wilson, asking whether the latter had told the freight-agents the nature of the contents of the case. There was a little delay, and in the meantime the dock company discovered what the case contained. It was a pure oversight.

Mr. Mead said he did not propose to deal with the case on serious grounds, but as the defendants had conducted their business in a loose way they would be fined 20s., and 2l. 2s. costs.

County Court Cases.

THE SURVEYOR'S CLAIM.

MR. C. J. HEAD, F.I.C., analytical chemist, Bedford Road, Clapham, some time ago instructed an architect (Mr. Grierson) to draw plans for a new laboratory at Wurtemberg Road, Clapham, which were duly provided, as well as estimates, the latter being drawn up by Mr. Crocker, a quantity surveyor. Mr. Head found that the estimates exceeded his expectations, and decided not to go on with the work. He paid the architect, and when Mr. Crocker sent in a bill for 247. 15s. 6d. he declined to pay it, because he had not employed Mr. Crocker. The matter came into the Lord Mayor's Court on June 14, and after hearing evidence the jury gave Mr. Crocker the verdict for the full amount claimed.

THE ORDER VARIED

At Marylebone County Court on June 18, Mr. Edward Wilson, chemist and druggist, 85A Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W., applied for the variation of an order which had been obtained against him by Messrs. J. Richardson & Co. (Limited), wholesale druggists, Leicester. The account was for drugs supplied to order, the amount of the debt being

30l. In answer to the solicitor appearing for Messrs. Richardson, Mr. Wilson stated that the rent of his business premises was 60l. a year, and he estimated his average profit at 6 per cent. The applicant then handed in a written statement as to his financial position. Since 1898 there had been a considerable falling-off in his business owing to the removal or death of several customers. He had no wife or family to support. The most that he could offer was 2s. a month.

Judge Stonor reduced the order from 2l. to 1l. a month.

THE MONTH'S NOTICE.

At Blackpool County Court on June 13, James Joseph Frederick Walker, chemist and druggist, sued Mr. A. J. Hindle, chemist, Acerington, for 6l. wages in lieu of a month's notice. Plaintiff stated that defendant engaged him at a weekly wage of 30s., with a month's notice on either side to terminate the engagement. Owing to a death in his family and witness's illness he left his employment for a couple of days without informing his employer, and on his return he was not allowed to resume work, defendant having engaged another assistant. Judge Coventry found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

LIABILITY FOR A DECEASED BROTHER.

IN the City of London Court on June 15, an action was brought by Mr. Charles Salmon, surgical-instrument maker, 32 Hornsey Road, Holloway, to recover the sum of 22l. 11s. 7d. for goods supplied to Messrs. Frederick Walters & Co. 3 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. The plaintiff had been supplying surgical instruments to the defendant firm for some years. Until May of last year the defendant's business was owned by Mr. Benjamin Howard Walters, who then died. His brother, Mr. S. Liddon Walters, took charge of it and carried it on. The plaintiff was asked to continue to work for them, which he consented to do on condition that his account owing from the deceased brother was paid. At that time 10l. was handed to him by the defendant, Mr. S. Liddon Walters, who, in the firm-name, was now sued for the balance. It was said for the defendant that he had not made himself personally liable for the debt. The 10l. paid to the plaintiff was in respect of goods ordered by a (defendant) since his brother's death. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with which the Deputy Judge of Appeal quite concurred. The defendant expressed his intention of appealing.

ACTION AGAINST A TRAVELLER.

IN the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, Judge L. J. Smith, Q.C., had before him the case of the *Rosbys v. Davy*, in which the plaintiffs applied for the committal of the defendant, a traveller formerly in their employ, for non-payment of a judgment debt in respect of money collected by him from customers. The defendant did not deny having collected the money, but said he was to set it off against commission which was due to him from the firm. An order was made for instalments at the rate of 2l. a month.

CLAIM FOR ANALYTICAL WORK.

IN the Westminster County Court on June 20, Judge L. J. Smith, Q.C., tried the case of *Hylton v. King*, in which the plaintiff, who described himself as an analytical chemist, sued the defendant to recover the sum of 15l. 5s. in respect of professional work done to his instructions in connection with a patent in which he was interested. The defendant did not deny that the work was done, but said the charges were excessive. Judgment was given for 12l. and costs.

CHEMIST COMMITTED.

IN the Westminster County Court on June 19, Judge L. J. Smith, Q.C., had the case of *Wilson v. Ball* before him. It was an application by the plaintiff for the committal of the plaintiff (a chemist) for non-payment of a judgment debt in respect of printing-work done. The defendant appealed, and said at one time he carried on business as a chemist at Brixton, but he sold it in order to pay his debt, and had now nothing left. Plaintiff's representative said he had defendant was frequently to be seen riding in cabs in the West-end, and frequenting the best hotels. Defendant said that was paid for by his friends, who were very good to him.

His Honour said perhaps they would be good enough to pay plaintiff's claim, and as it was a trade-debt there would be an order for payment in a month, subject to committal for twelve days in default.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

WHAT IS "SYRUP"?

LAST week Mr. Justice Ridley and a jury heard a case in which Mr. Stevens, a Bedford grocer, sued Curtees, Whitworth & Co., wholesale grocers, of Eastcheap, for damages in respect to syrup sold by them. Plaintiff had been a customer of the firm for twelve years, and had bought his syrup from them, understanding it to be cane-sugar syrup. He obtained a cask last year; it was invoiced "syrup," and he sold it to smaller grocers as "guaranteed golden syrup"; they sold it, and five of them were fined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, because it was glucose syrup. Plaintiff had to pay their expenses, and he now sued defendants. Mr. Bonsey stated his case to the Court, and amongst his witnesses was Dr. Thomas Stevenson. After both sides had been heard, the Judge put the matter to the jury and left it to them to say whether, when a trader ordered a cask of syrup, he got what he was entitled to when a substance 95 per cent. of which was glucose was sent. If the defendants had satisfied the jury that glucose was recognised in the trade as syrup, they would be entitled to a verdict. The jury, after about an hour's deliberation, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for 34*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* damages, and they expressed an opinion that the article sold should have been fully described by the wholesale vendors. Judgment accordingly, with costs.

MAGNESIA.

At Belper Police Court on June 14, Eugene Walters, of Crich, was fined 5*s.* and costs for selling magnesia not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded.

MILK OF SULPHUR.

JOHN HENRY LUSBY, drug-dealer, Matlock Bath, was summoned on June 13 for selling milk of sulphur not of the nature and quality demanded, and was ordered to pay costs amounting to 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, which, it was stated, would be refunded by the wholesale dealer who supplied the drug to the defendant.

BAKING-POWDER.

JOHN J. BURTON, grocer, Blaby, was ordered to pay 24*s.* 6*d.* costs at Leicester on June 9 for selling baking-powder certified to contain 35 per cent. of alum.

At Salisbury on June 12, Arthur Ings, of Porton, was fined 10*s.* and 8*s.* costs for selling baking-powder which contained 28 per cent. of alum. Messrs. Hardy & Son, of Salisbury, who supplied the powder, stated that it was obtained from a London firm.

At Chertsey on June 13, Fredk. Luck, of Weybridge, was summoned for selling baking-powder containing 15 per cent. of alum. A representative of the manufacturers (Messrs. Hayward Brothers, London) disputed the analysis, and put in a certificate testifying to the purity of the article. Lord Esher asked why a written warranty was not given with the powder, and the reply was that it would have been given willingly had it been asked for. The Bench imposed a fine of 20*s.* and costs, but agreed to state a case for appeal.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At the Blackwood Police Court on June 15, John V. Lewis, grocer, was summoned for selling adulterated camphorated oil, and Eli Marshall, wholesale dealer, London, was summoned, under the Merchandise-marks Act, for a misdescription of the article with intent to defraud. It was stated that Lewis bought a quantity of the oil at the Grocers' Exhibition held at the Agricultural Hall, London, in 1897. Each phial was labelled "Prepared in strict accordance with the British Pharmacopœia," but analysis by the County Analyst for Monmouthshire showed that "it contained no olive oil, and was 74.6 per cent. deficient in camphor." No conviction was recorded against either of the defendants, but Lewis was ordered to pay three guineas

costs and court-fees. This was paid by Mr. Marshall, who had also to pay five guineas costs and court-fees.

CAMPHORATED OIL AND BAKING-POWDER.

At the Kingston County Bench on June 14, Mrs. Robinson, Surbiton, was summoned for selling camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of 65 per cent., for selling camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of 75 per cent., and for selling baking-powder adulterated with at least 18 per cent. of alum. Six penny bottles of camphorated oil were purchased from defendant. Analysis showed that the oil was deficient in camphor to the extent of 65 per cent. The label on the bottle (produced) bore the words: "Campholeum, formerly known to the public as camphorated oil. P. H. Galloway, M.P.S., qualified chemist by exam., Walworth, London, S.E." In connection with the division of the samples Mr. Cockburn (one of the magistrates) drew the attention of the prosecuting inspector (Mr. Houghton) to the decision of Justices Darling and Bucknill in the inspectors' appeal against the decision of the Bedfordshire Magistrates (*C. & D.*, June 2, page 942).

Mr. Houghton said he had studied the case, and gave further evidence to the effect that he took five of the bottles purchased, divided the contents of each into three parts, putting the oil into three separate sample-bottles. The penny bottles were too small for division by themselves. When the samples had been sealed, witness asked defendant for sixpennyworth of camphorated oil, and was served with some in bottles labelled: "Camphoric, formerly known as camphorated oil. Packed by Samuel Dodman, London, S.E. Established 1831." Analysis showed that this was deficient in camphor to the extent of 75 per cent. The terms "Campholeum" and "Camphoric," said Mr. Houghton, had been devised since camphorated oil was included in the official list of drugs. "Camphoric" was adulterated with mineral oil, and both were heartless adulterations at the expense of the poor, who chiefly purchased them, but for whose purposes they were useless.

Proceeding with the third summons, Mr. Houghton said that he bought from the defendant some baking-powder, which bore the label: "The Canadian Baking-powder. Manufactured at Rouel Road, Bermondsey, S.E." Analysis showed that this contained at least 18 per cent. of alum. In reply to the Chairman witness said it was too late to prosecute the persons who supplied the articles, but, if convicted, defendant could proceed against them.

Mrs. Robinson handed in the invoices of the goods referred to, at the Chairman's request, and the Magistrates inflicted a fine of 1*s.* on each summons, with 19*s.* costs, making 3*l.* in all.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

THOMAS ROEBUCK, general dealer, Askern, was summoned at Doncaster on June 9 for selling spirit of sweet nitre containing 3.27 per cent. excess of water. Defendant pleaded that he sold the drug in exactly the same state as he received it from the wholesale dealer, and was ordered to pay the costs.

BELLADONNA-PLASTERS.

At the Liverpool City Police Court on June 20, before Mr. W. J. Stewart, Stipendiary Magistrate, William Budden & Co., trading as the City Drug-stores, 19 London Road, Liverpool, were summoned under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for having sold four belladonna-plasters which were not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded.

Mr. Cripps (assistant prosecuting solicitor for the Corporation of Liverpool), who prosecuted, stated that an inspector purchased the belladonna-plasters from the shop of the defendant company on May 3, and an analysis showed that they were only one-tenth of the strength prescribed for belladonna-plasters by the British Pharmacopœia. On the plasters was a label which stated: "These plasters are made with the green alcoholic extract of belladonna, which is not a B.P. preparation. Belladonna-plasters (B.P., 1898) are made with root extract, and are reddish-brown in colour." Mr. Cripps added that he did not see that the British Pharmacopœia mentioned on the label had anything to do with it. If a person bought a belladonna-plaster he expected to get one, and a belladonna-plaster which contained only one-tenth part of the belladonna which was to do good, was

a bit of a swindle, and they might just as well stick on themselves a piece of brown paper and glue as one of these plasters. Yet almost the same price was charged for them as for the genuine plaster according to the British Pharmacopœia.

Inspector Quinton deposed to purchasing the four plasters, which he divided after giving the usual notice of his intention to submit a sample for analysis. One sample he left with the defendants, one he took to the public analysts, and the other he now produced. The public analyst, reporting on the plaster submitted to them, stated: "The said sample contained 0.05 per cent. of belladonna alkaloids. The plaster is only one-tenth of the strength prescribed for belladonna by the British Pharmacopœia."

The manager for the defendant company appeared, and said Mr. Budden had asked him to state that the public would not have the other plasters.

The Stipendiary: You are here to represent Mr. Budden?

Witness: Yes.

The Stipendiary: Then represent to him that he is fined 5*l.* and costs.

SEIDLITZ-POWDERS.

At the Lambeth Police Court on June 18, a tradesman named Harris, of Lordship Lane, was fined 40*s.* and costs for selling seidlitz-powders not of the quality required by the Act of Parliament. The defendant said he sold the powders as he received them, but the Magistrate said that did not get him out of his liability.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JOHN REES, 21 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff, Chemist and Druggist.

A MEETING of the creditors of this debtor was held on June 13 at Cardiff. The statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to 495*l.*, and assets, which consisted of stock-in-trade 70*l.*, fixtures, &c., 80*l.*, and furniture 100*l.*, together with an estimated surplus of 12*l.* from securities in the hands of a fully-secured creditor, and one good debt of 2*s.*, amounting to 262*l.* The debtor has been in business for fourteen years. When he started he had about 200*l.* in cash, and from time to time has acquired leasehold and other property from relatives. These properties have now been sold, the last being disposed of two years ago. Debtor states that during the last five years his takings have been considerably reduced, barely sufficient being taken to pay ordinary expenses. Up to within a short period he was the owner of 21 and 23 Cowbridge Road, which was subject to a mortgage of 1,250*l.* This property the debtor purchased some years back, and in alterations and improvements spent a sum of 300*l.*, and he attributes a loss on the sale of this property by the mortgagees of 300*l.* He has kept no books of account showing his trading or financial position. He attributes his failure to bad trade. No resolutions were passed, and the estate remains in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Re WILLIAM SYKES, 119 Cleveland Street, Hull, York, late New Bridge Mills, Meltham, near Huddersfield, York, in partnership with Wm. Burnside Macphail, under the style of William Sykes & Son, Soap and Chemical Manufacturer.

This debtor underwent public examination at Huddersfield on June 13, in the course of which it transpired that a deed of partnership between the debtor and Macphail had been drawn up, but never signed. Between July and December last year, however, Macphail put into the business 303*l.*, and had drawn the same amount of wages as the debtor, who kept the books of the firm after business hours. An adjournment was asked for in order that counsel's opinion might be obtained upon a question in dispute with the debtor's landlord, and as to the position of Macphail. This was opposed, and the Registrar allowed the debtor to pass his examination, stating that he could be called upon to give further information if necessary.

THE soap-trade of the Canary Islands is almost exclusively in the hands of British manufacturers, the shipments from Germany and France being comparatively insignificant and confined chiefly to toilet-soaps.

DRUGS of British manufacture were principally in demand in the Canary Islands last year. Germany, France, and Belgium divided about a third of the trade, which showed a considerable improvement over that of 1898.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Curtis, George, 441 Chiswick High Road, Chiswick, chemist and druggist. Dated June 8; filed June 16. Liabilities unsecured, 1,141*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; estimated net assets, 1,180*l.* (By order on terms.) Letter of Licence for a period of eighteen months from date hereof, with a view to the gradual liquidation of debts. All moneys to be paid into a bank to the joint account of David Frederick Smith and others acting on behalf of the general body of creditors. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

Allen & Hanburys (Limited), London	...	11	0	0
Barron, Harveys & Co., London	...	65	0	0
Brentford Publishing Company, Brentford	...	10	0	0
Bristow & Co., London	...	21	0	0
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks, London	...	45	0	0
Gibbs, D. & W., London	...	14	0	0
Hockin, Wilson & Co., London	...	14	0	0
Houghton, G., & Son, London	...	16	0	0
Ingram & Royle, London	...	12	0	0
Lockyer, J. E., London	...	18	0	0
London and Westminster Loan and Discount Company, London	...	280	0	0
Lynch & Co., London	...	22	0	0
Maw, Son & Thompson, London	...	27	0	0
Meggesson & Co., London	...	34	0	0
Nitsche & Günther, London	...	26	0	0
Paget Prize Plate Company, Watford	...	21	0	0
Raphael & Co., London	...	29	0	0
Sanger, J. & Sons, London	...	84	0	0
Seagrave Brothers, London	...	10	0	0
Southall Brothers, Birmingham	...	22	0	0
Suttons, London	...	29	0	0
Townsend & Sons, Exeter	...	17	0	0
Viking Food and Essence, London	...	16	0	0
Wright, Layman & Umney	...	14	0	0

Harbottle, Bernard, 139 and 141 Elswick Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Robert N. Bowman, 63 Grove Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, accountant. Dated June 9; filed June 12. Liabilities unsecured, 446*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Estimated net assets, 350*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

re scheduled as creditors :—				£	s.	d.
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool	...	...	15	0	0
Ismay, J., & Sons, Newcastle	...	...	88	0	0
Thompson, Mary, Newcastle	...	...	307	0	0

Maw, John Henry Cornelius, 137 Regent Road, Salford, L.R.C.P.I. Dated June 13; filed June 14. Liabilities unsecured, 185*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* Estimated net assets, 20*l.* Composition of 5*s.* in the pound, payable within fourteen days from date hereof. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

				£	s.	d.
Holmes, C., Mossley	...	...	...	137	0	0
Ramsbottom, T., Middleton	...	...	...	11	0	0

Pape, Tom, Bridge Street, Helmsley, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Benjamin Frank, Helmsley, gentleman. Dated June 15; filed June 18. Liabilities unsecured, 426*l.* 6*s.* Estimated net assets, 350*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

Creditors :—			£	s.	d.
Empson, W., & Co., York ..	...	...	14	0	0
Sanderson, F., Richmond...	...	...	15	0	0
Sharp & Co., Sleaford ..	...	...	15	0	0
Bankers' claims ..	...	...	303	0	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Best, H., and Nock, C. H., under the style of I. A. Best & Son, Birmingham, surgical mechanists.

Darwent, R. H., and Dutt, A. C., under the styles of Darwent & Dutt and Dutt & Darwent, Hull, physicians and surgeons.

Miles, E., and Constant, F. C., under the style of Miles & Constant, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C., dentists.

MESSRS. F. SCHUTZE & Co., of Southwark Street, S.E. have been showing a varied selection of druggists' sundries and perfumery at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, this week.

New Companies & Company News.

J. H. MILLS (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Bristol by J. H. Mills, and to carry on the business of grocers, chemists, ironmongers, &c. Registered office, 4 Clarence Road, Bristol.

ATLAS CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemical manufacturers, distillers, manufacturers of and dealers in Portland and other cement, &c. Registered office, 128 Hope Street, Glasgow.

MANGANO-ELECTRIC PROCESS (LIMITED).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire certain patents relating to the depuration and decoloration of sugar by mangano-electric treatment, and to carry on the business of electrical and general engineers, electricians, chemical-manufacturers, &c.

H. B. PARE (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (7,500 preferred). Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Bolton and elsewhere in Lancashire as H. B. Pare, to adopt an agreement with J. W. Pare, Mary E. Pare, Eleanor B. Pare, and W. Pare, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dry-salters, mineral-water manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers are:—W. Pare, 233 Folds Road, Bolton, wholesale druggist; H. Haywood, 4 Wyresdale Road, Bolton, builder; J. W. Pare, 139 Finchley Road, N.W., M.D.; C. O. Wain, 8 Church Street, Haslingden, chemist; Mrs. H. Pare, 233 Folds Road, Bolton; W. Fish, 662 Tonge Moor Road, Bolton, wholesale druggist; and Miss N. Pare, 238 Folds Road, Bolton. The first directors are: William Pare, Charles O. Wain, and Henry Haywood. Remuneration of William Pare (managing director), 200*l.* per annum.

PARKE'S DRUG STORES (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares for the six months ended March 31 last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SOUTHALL BROTHERS & BARCLAY (LIMITED).—The directors have given instructions for the dividend warrants, in respect of the 5-per-cent. preference shares, for the six months ending June 30 to be posted on that date.

SHARP BROTHERS' SOAP AND PERFUMERY COMPANY (LIMITED).—On June 13 a petition presented by J. & P. Cowan for the winding-up of this company was in the list for hearing before Mr. Justice Wright, and on being called on it was stated that an arrangement had been come to that the petition should stand over until next petition-day. In reply to his Lordship as to the reason for adjournment, counsel stated that negotiations were proceeding between one of the largest shareholders and the creditors for the guarantee of a certain amount in the pound to all the creditors. His Lordship ordered the petition to stand over.

A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED).—The fifteenth annual meeting of this company was held at the Hong-Kong Dispensary on May 14. The report states that the net profits for the twelve months ending December 31 were \$117,294, from which there has been written off for depreciation of furniture, &c., \$15,530, leaving an available balance of \$101,764. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid in November last, absorbing \$30,000, and the directors now propose to pay a further dividend of 6 per cent. (making 11 per cent. for the year, which will absorb \$36,000). It is also proposed to place to the credit of the permanent reserve fund \$25,000, and to carry forward to 1900 account \$10,764. The report was adopted. It was intimated at the meeting that if the business continued to extend, as it had done in the past, it might be necessary in the future to ask shareholders to subscribe fresh capital. The company has established at West Point an additional well-equipped aerated-water factory.

THE SCOTT-VOGT CHEMICAL COMPANY.—In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on June 20, a petition was presented on behalf of W. B. Galbraith, C.A., Glasgow, liquidator of the Scott-Vogt Chemical Company, for approval of certain deliverances. The company went into voluntary liquidation in November last, and claims were lodged on behalf of Thos. Pitkethly, Glasgow; O. C. Townsend, chemical-manufacturer, Glasgow; Thos. Henderson, Glasgow; and John Laing, chemist, Hazel Bank, Chryston, founded on two agreements between Andrew Ross Scott and John Laing as trustees for

the Scott-Vogt Company. The agreements referred to the amounts to be paid in cash or shares for the patents of the company. The liquidator issued deliverances on these claims. In the case of the first three he held that a condition as to the completion and successful working of the first installation had not been purified, and that there had been no further issue of capital. Therefore he rejected these claims. He also rejected Laing's claim on the ground that the condition had not been purified. Pitkethly, Townsend, and Henderson have called upon the liquidator to concur in a reference to an arbiter, or to have the questions at issue determined under section 138 of the Companies Act, 1862. He has therefore presented the petition under the Act. Their Lordships ordered intimation and service.

Westminster Wisdom.

THE COMPANIES BILL.

Mr. Balfour had a question put to him regarding this measure as soon as the House reassembled on June 14, but he refused to say when the second reading would be taken. It is now down for Monday, June 25.

THE VIVISECTION REPORTS.

Hitherto the annual report under the Vivisection Acts has been rather tardy in publication, and Mr. Ellis, the member for the Rushcliffe division of Nottingham, complained about this on Friday, June 15, saying there was no reason why it should not be presented before Easter, and adding that many years had elapsed since the House discussed the administration of these Acts, and a further discussion was necessary. Mr. Collings replied that he had given instructions to forward the preparation of the return. The return was ready for the printer, and would be issued in a week or ten days.

HOSPITALS' RATES COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Hospitals (Exemption from Rates) commenced their inquiry on June 19, Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., presiding, at which Mr. A. D. Adrian, legal adviser to the Local Government Board, made a statement concerning the present law on the subject, giving a summary of the attempts made from time to time to bring about its amendment. The exemptions from rating included Crown property, parks, some barracks, post-offices, county buildings, churches and chapels, buildings of literary, scientific, and artistic societies, reformatory schools, voluntary schools, Volunteer stores, lighthouses, &c., and Sunday and ragged schools, at the option of the rating authority. The London Hospital was exempt from rates by a local Act.

ACETYLENE AS AN EXPLOSIVE.

Under the Explosives Act, 1875, an Order in Council, dated May 15, 1900, declaring that acetylene in admixture with air or oxygen gas shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Explosives Act, 1875, was placed before the House of Lords this week. The following are the essential particulars of the Order:—

Acetylene when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas, in whatever proportion, and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act. Her Majesty orders and prescribes that acetylene in admixture with air or oxygen shall be prohibited from being manufactured, imported, kept, conveyed, or sold. Provided that nothing in this order shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the admixture is intended to be burnt, or to a mixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus, properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene.

THE total exportation of condensed milk from Switzerland slightly increased during 1899, Great Britain and the British colonies, as usual, being the largest customers, though their demand shows a slight falling-off as compared with the previous year. The value of the exports was 524,000*l.*

Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

B.P. Tinctures.

SIR,—Under the above title there were published in your issue of June 9 (page 959) some laboratory notes, in which Mr. J. C. McWalter referred to a schedule given in *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* of sp. grs. of tinctures as noted by me.

So that the observations of Messrs. Barclay, Lucas, Pearmain, and Moor, and others may be placed in contrast with the sp. grs. as noted by me, I append a table showing these, as well as the figures of Mr. McWalter.

It does not appear quite clear to me whether the tinctures referred to in Mr. McWalter's paper were actually made by him or his assistants, or whether they were tinctures purchased by him from pharmacists in Dublin.

It would appear that the workers I have named corroborate almost entirely the sp. grs. of tinctures I published; and it does seem, therefore, desirable that Mr. McWalter should have further experiments made, so that the differences in the sp. grs. as noted by him may be revised or confirmed.

Tincture	McWalter	Umney	Barclay	Lucas	Pearmain and Moor
Tr. alocs ...	0.953	0.975	0.970	0.975	0.980
Tr. camph. co.	0.927	0.915	0.920	0.919 0.916	0.917
Tr. cinnamomi	0.939	0.899	0.904	0.900	0.903
Tr. croci ...	0.940	0.925	0.927	—	—
Tr. cubebæ ...	0.861	0.846	0.840	0.845 0.846	0.847
Tr. kino ...	1.022	0.998	0.995	0.998	0.999
Tr. lobeliaæ } æther }	0.846	0.816	0.816	0.816	0.818 0.815
Tr. lupuli ...	0.961	0.931	0.938	0.931	0.934
Tr. quassia ...	0.927	0.942	0.946	0.941	0.947
Tr. tolutan ...	0.878	0.866	0.860	0.867	0.867

Southwark, S.E.

JOHN C. UMNEY.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the article on tinctures, in your issue of June 9, by Dr. McWalter, despite the truly Hibernian recklessness of some of the statements, and the appalling differences between some of the specific gravities given and those which have been previously published. With regard to the figures in the fourth edition of my "B.P. Synopsis," these were given to me by Mr. C. G. Moor, and were based on the examination of a number of samples. Both Mr. Moor and myself would be glad to hear from anyone who may have taken the *Lancet's* hint, and verified or disproved them. As a matter of fact, subsequent work has shown them to be substantially correct. I append a few figures recently obtained in the course of routine laboratory-work by my firm, and it will be noticed that they approximate much more nearly to those I have previously published than to those obtained by Dr. McWalter:—

	"B.P. Synopsis"	McWalter	Gadd (recent results)
Tr. arnicae ...	0.894	0.885	0.892
" camph. co....	0.918	0.927	0.915
" lavand. co....	0.838	0.844	0.836
" lupuli ...	0.933	0.961	0.932
" quassia ...	0.946	0.927	0.946

I am Sir, yours faithfully,

Exeter, June 19.

H. WIPPELL GADD.

SIR,—My apologies to Mr. Fletcher. I had no idea he considered it necessary that his hydrometric results should in every case be carefully checked by the balance; but where this is done I have no doubt the result will be quite trustworthy.

It is quite possible that a tincture of quassia could be of greater alcoholic strength than the spirit used to prepare it. A wood such as quassia tends to absorb water rather than alcohol, and does this the more readily when the spirit is weak. It is generally stated by distillers, I understand, that spirit stood in new wooden casks becomes of greater alcoholic strength.

Finally, I have no intention of posing as such an authority on tinctures as Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Umney, or many another pharmacist. But, if standards are to be fixed for tinctures, let them be such as may be attained by the ordinary chemist, who has no special skill, special experience, or special plant.

Yours faithfully,

J. C. MCWALTER.

Dublin, June 16.

False Teaching.

SIR,—A gentleman has for some time been writing in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* over the signature of "An Ordinary Pharmacist." I would be the very last man to use language of discourtesy towards anyone who is making an effort to help on the good cause which we all have at heart; but if this has been the aim of "Ordinary Pharmacist," he has surely been most unsuccessful. Sometimes he has used the page placed at his disposal for the purpose of attacking those whom he imagined to be opposed to the *Journal* or Council, sometimes he has used it for the laboured adulation of these institutions, and sometimes he has used it for the purpose of disburdening his mind of general pharmaceutical advice. It is when he poses as an adviser that he is most objectionable. As he does not disclose his identity, he cannot complain if I am unwilling to believe that he is a chemist in business; and as he is evidently inspired by a strong spirit of partisanship, and does not appear to have a very intimate acquaintance with the difficulties of a chemist in business, I consider a doubt justifiable. This much I think it necessary to say in order that his advice may be taken at its probable value. In last week's *Journal* he speaks of chemists as if he thinks they engage apprentices and underpay assistants in order that they themselves may become bloated millionaires. He has a great deal to say about the "cash-box and till" and the "main chance," all of which shows a lack of sympathy with ordinary chemists and a desire to stir up ill-feeling between chemists and assistants, which cannot be condemned in language too severe. No statements could be more unjust or more unsympathetic to chemists, or better prove "Ordinary Pharmacist's" utter ignorance of the whole case and his inability to give advice in regard to it. I sympathise profoundly with assistants in their difficulties. I quite recognise that the examinations are out of all proportion too severe when the salaries to be obtained in pharmacy are taken into account. But who are to blame for the gradual increase in the stringency of the examinations, the gradual increase in the expense of qualifying, and the gradual decrease of money made in the drug-business by either assistants or masters? Most certainly not the masters. There is hardly a chemist in business at the present time who is making money worth mentioning, and if any man doubts this let him look at the wills of deceased chemists. Nothing could better indicate the state of the drug-trade or make more pathetic reading than these wills. Whilst grocers and drapers can leave estates which run into hundreds of thousands, a chemist hardly ever leaves more than a few beggarly hundreds, and yet "Ordinary Pharmacist" dares to speak of him as a selfish man, grinding cheap labour out of assistants and apprentices. I do hope assistants will see the injustice of this, and I also hope masters and assistants will sympathise with each other, and work shoulder to shoulder in an effort to bring about a state of matters in which the positions of both shall be bettered. Taken as a whole chemists are neither selfish, sordid, or mean.

On this extraordinary page "Ordinary Pharmacist" let me proceed to tell us that the sale of certain poisons confined to us by accident, and that it was not the intention of those who framed the Pharmacy Act, nor is it in the public interest, that the sale of these should be confined

us. That we should wish this state of matters to continue is picturesquely called "justifiable selfishness," and we are advised to sell our accidental right to retail poisons in the highest market. The price suggested is the confinement of dispensing to us. I do not know what the framers of the Pharmacy Act meant if they did not mean to confine the entire retail traffic in scheduled poisons to qualified men. It is even more difficult to understand "Ordinary Pharmacist" when he says that it is not in the public interest that the retail sale of certain poisons should be confined to chemists, and after all that has been written and said by many men regarding the pharmacist and his functions it is most difficult of all to understand how nonsense of this kind comes to be published in the pages of the official journal. It is most emphatically necessary to the public safety that the retail sale of all scheduled poisons be confined to chemists, and any legislation which gives recognition to the use of the word "poison" or the keeping of poisons-books by any but qualified men will constitute official murder. The people do not respect the word "poison" because it is printed in red, nor the poison-book because it can be shown to the police; but they respect both of these because they are confined to the hands of men who know about poisons. Once let Dick, Tom, and Harry begin to use the word "poison" and to keep poison-registers, and the chemist's power to protect the people is for ever gone. At present the word "poison" means "hands off" to the people, because they know a chemist only puts it on when necessary; and when a chemist takes a signature the people at once take the matter seriously. But men who have bought a licence to deal in poisons can never command this respect, and they will destroy our power to safeguard the people as well. The chemist gives cautions and information which an ordinary dealer never can give, and which the people would not respect from a man who knows as little as they know themselves. It is sufficiently serious that arsenic, &c., should be carted about the country in solution or powder, even where the transaction is under the supervision of a qualified man; but that these deadly poisons should be distributed wholesale amongst the people without proper supervision would be, in my opinion, criminal.

I do not know how "Ordinary Pharmacist" purposes to exchange the sale of these for the dispensing of medicines. It is as if Brown went to Jones, and said, "Look here, Jones, I have a mule which is little use to me, but Robinson has a mule which would about suit me. If you can manage to steal Robinson's mule, you and I might swap." As Robinson's mule is known to be a kicker, it will at once be seen that Jones's part of the transaction is no sinecure.

Dumfries, June 18.

JAMES REID.

"A Way Out."

SIR,—Since the rebuke from the veteran member for Salisbury, uttered some weeks ago, those who realise the worth of healthy criticism and the inestimable value of outside influence as an indirect but powerful means to an end, have been in danger of an overdose of what Mr. Jas. Reid calls "the soothing influence of a temporary calm." More than this, too long a silence might be regarded by the "do-nothing party" as the surrender of ignorance to inactivity. We deal with real, not imaginary, grievances, and therefore do not prolong the game of throwing stones. In justice, however, to the "fault-finding" party, it can honestly be said that, so far, nothing has been suggested of an exaggerated nature, and in view of a tendency towards a better state of things at the Council-table we may venture to hope that those who still waver may reconsider their position and avail themselves of another chance. With regard to the policy introduced by Mr. Reid, those who value titles, and earn them, would scarcely be satisfied with such a measure, which is, or should be, in existence already. Undoubtedly it was one of the aims of the Pharmacy Act, but it is equally clear that the framers of that Act never intended that titles should be transferable, nor that there should be a "way out" in connection with titles not specified, but, as applied by companies, meaning the same thing to the public. The only admissible policy therefore is one which will prevent a number of persons from doing what an individual dare not attempt either in practice or name.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

Penzance, June 20.

WALTER H. KEEN.

Delay of Orders through Postal Changes.

SIR,—Some explanation is due to the trade. Owing to the Post Office authorities changing the general sorting-office from St. Martin's-le-Grand to Mount Pleasant, very great delay has been caused to a large number of orders received by us this week, making a difference of a full day in the delivery of goods. We are not singular in this matter: we hear complaints on all sides from different trades. Letters posted within five minutes' walk of this place took twenty-four hours to reach us to-day.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C., June 20.

MAY, ROBERTS & CO.

For the Defence.

SIR,—Referring to my sweet-spirit-of-nitre case reported in your last issue, I think it only right for me to say that the Chemists' Defence Association relieved me of a vast amount of trouble and worry that a thing like this entails. The masterly way in which the Association handled the case must be patent to everyone, and I think it behoves every chemist in business throughout the country to join this association, and strengthen its hands so that they in their turn may withstand these vexatious summonses under the Food and Drugs Acts, &c.

197 Lower Clapton Road, N.E.

SYDNEY LOVE.

SIR,—May I be permitted to protest against honest people being fined for what cannot be avoided, as proved by the cases reported in your *C. & D.* this week? If the Medical Council cannot produce an article, spt. æther, nit., that will keep until sold by the ordinary retailer, then, in the name of justice, let us abandon all blame and penalty where innocence is proved—an article which, by the way, is very rarely used by the medical profession. The way in which inspectors go about obtaining samples is in order to catch honest people; and the way they use those samples is nothing less than a scandal, and is eminently calculated to bring our Courts and Magistrates into disrepute, if not into contempt.

Yours truly,

TEPID. (111/30.)

A Pharmaceutical Phoenix.

SIR,—I noticed in last week's *C. & D.* (page 985) a paragraph in which it is stated that it is the intention of a gentleman to start a new assistants' society in Dublin.

I do not see the reason of this proceeding, as there is already a society established, which, I feel sure, if worked by an energetic committee, could be put on a business footing with very little difficulty. I know some new members elected at the first (and, I think, only) meeting this session who have not been asked for their subscription at all.

Yours sincerely,

Dublin, June 18.

PATRICK Y. COSGRAVE.

Degrees in Pharmacy.

SIR,—A degree in pharmacy, like the Kingdom of Heaven, is not to be won except after some trouble. If, therefore, pharmacists want it on anything like their own terms, at least they must ask for it.

Now, I venture to think, from the letters which have appeared in this paper, that there is a general desire that such a degree should be available, but that neither the Pharmaceutical Societies nor the Conference will take the matter up. The danger is, then, that with the conservatism of conduct which characterises the British (and Irish) pharmacist, the matter will be dropped, and the favourable opportunity allowed to slip by merely for want of an authoritative mouthpiece. Therefore I venture to intrude with a suggestion which I think is practicable, and certainly would not be costly.

Nearly all the best men in pharmacy in the three kingdoms will be at the Conference next month. Now, if a few prominent pharmacists were to summon a meeting for some unoccupied half-hour at the Hotel Métropole, a resolution asking for the establishment of the degree on practicable terms might be adopted, and a petition prepared for presentation to the Senate.

It is conceivable that many members of the Conference would take sufficient interest in the matter to put their names to the petition if they were pestered into it. It

would not then be much difficulty to get the petition before the Senate of the Birmingham University, and a reply would certainly be obtained. Some gentlemen, well-suited to take part in such a proceeding, have already expressed themselves favourable to the matter. Perhaps Mr. Davis would be good enough to organise some of the London brethren into working-form, and Mr. J. A. Ray might vivify the Irish contingent. I should like to see Mr. J. R. Hill combine the forces north of the Tweed, if it did not interfere with his official position. Of course there are many other chemists in London, like Mr. Tyrer, Mr. Umney, &c., whose aid in this matter would be invaluable. In particular, Mr. Glyn-Jones could be of incalculable service in organising the meeting. I know that gentleman is always overworked, but he always has a few spare moments at the Conference, and somehow they do not quite agree with him. Besides, in his new capacity as councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society, he should be an *ex officio* patron of learning.

Dublin, June 13.

J. C. MCWALTER.

Secret Remedies and Things.

SIR,—May I trespass a little on your space for a subject which has not, to my knowledge, been recently broached in your correspondence columns?

We are extremely liable to be too reticent, I think, upon certain matters yet I expected to see some comments upon your article *re* the recent Frain case. That evils of this and kindred natures are most seriously affecting our birth-rate and the moral character of our people is too clearly apparent, nor is it merely confined to the congested cities of the Old Country. Recent statistics compiled in Australia show a steady and rapid decrease in the birth-rate sufficiently alarming to cause much serious thought—and this in young and prosperous countries, where life is easier and the future of the individual much less liable to hopeless poverty than in England. But in the old lands or the new the matter is of most serious moment. One of your correspondents recently remarked that if the public are to appraise the pharmacist more highly he must first set the example by so valuing himself. Can he look for their respect when it is mainly through his hands, and to benefit his banking account, that their sons obtain what no man warns them is a curse to themselves and the whole Empire they are so justly proud of? How long can we hold our high position if the nation persistently degrades itself? To the sacrifices everywhere made in connection with recent Imperial needs can we not add a little more, at least as urgently needed for the State's welfare as war-fund or famine-fund, and ours alone, as a class, to give? There are none can do this for us: we must do it or it remains undone. Can we not spare this share of our yearly gain and use our influence against these fast-spreading evils?

New Zealand, April 12.

Yours, &c.,
FAR OFF. (93/13.)

Mr. C. E. Perks's Letters.

A subscriber (103/57) sends us a begging-letter which he has received from Mr. C. E. Perks, Liverpool, with a bunch of recipes. Our subscriber remarks:—

Mr. Perks has at last found me out, as I am now in business on my own account. He wrote to me—the very same man and pitched up the same sort of tale—when I managed my late father's business in 1891. I believe I was fool enough to send him 5s. then. Not so now. I send his letter on to you; perhaps you may make a note of it in your excellent journal.

Those who read Mr. Perks's letters of December, 1899, and March 23, 1900 (see *C. & D.*, April 21, page 661), may be interested to compare them with one dated June 9. It is as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly send me 5s. 6d. for enclosed genuine R's? I really would not offer them, but am sorry to say am in most reduced circumstances. On account of the firm where I have been engaged being closed, have been thrown out of employ some time, and in these cutting days by "stores" and other outsiders, assure you a situation as a manufacturing perfumer is not easily obtained. With my large family don't know how to turn; in fact, when I tell you it is often very difficult to provide sufficient for them, you will understand my reason for converting R's into cash for their immediate benefit. I should add, some few years ago, when in business at Hitchin, introduced Perks's original celebrated perfumes. The above is

not a very large amount, but just now so acceptable. If you possibly can let me hear on Monday night, shall indeed be sincerely thankful.

C. E. PERKS.

In this case Mr. Perks has got back his recipes in the addressed and unstamped envelope which he sends with them. That is a trick which he is, perhaps, accustomed to, but it is the least he deserves.

Dispensing Notes.

A section for the elucidation of difficulties and interchange of views on dispensing-problems.

What is "Tr. Valer."?

SIR,—The enclosed prescription was handed into our pharmacy to be dispensed. What tincture valer. should be used? Tr. valer., B.P. 1885, or tr. valer. ammon., B.P. 1898?—

Tr. valer. ...	...	...	...	3ss.
Ac. hydrocyan. dil. (B.P.) ...	...	...	...	℥v.
Ammon. brom. ...	...	...	...	gr. xx.
Inf. valer. ad ...	...	...	...	3ss.

M. Ft. mist.

Bis vel ter die vel p.n. sd. ex aqua. Mitte ʒiv.

Yours truly,

MONTPELIER. (90/60.)

[The 1885 tincture. It is yet too early to suppose that prescribers have forgotten the existence of the simple tincture. In course of years "tr. valer." may mean the tincture official at the time, and the B.P. authorities may drop the suffix "ammoniatum" from the title.]

A New Zealand Difficulty.

SIR,—Will you kindly oblige by giving your opinion respecting the two accompanying prescriptions?

Glycerini c. menthol. 5-per-cent ...	...	...	...	ʒj.
Glycerin. boracis ad ...	...	...	...	ʒij.

M. Ft. applic.

This is said to have been dispensed perfectly clear, with no deposit, and without a "shake" label. Our method was to dissolve the menthol in a few drops S.V.R., and triturate gradually with, first, the glycerin, and then the glycerin of borax. The result was a snow-like floating precipitate, which readily shook up, forming a uniform fluid, with feathery crystals, so small that to the naked eye they looked more like very fine oily drops thickly dispersed through the liquid.

Yours truly,

E.A. (60/61.)

[Menthol is not soluble in glycerin or glycerin and borax, therefore it is difficult to understand how it could be dispensed clear. The method adopted by our correspondent is in our hands satisfactory, and should meet the wishes of the prescriber.]

Paraffin Sprays.

Ea's other difficulty is with the following:—

Pilocarpine ...	...	...	...	0.037 milligramm
Vaselin. liquid. ...	...	...	...	7 grammes

M.

This is stated to have been dispensed as a clear liquid not requiring shaking. Could this be done with the alkaloid itself, and a small quantity of oleic acid? I ask the question, as we have been unable to obtain the alkaloid. Is there any means of dissolving either the nitrate or hydrochloride in liquid paraffin?

SIR,—Would you kindly say how the following prescription should be dispensed? I am unable to form a solution

I am, &c.,
J. H. (89/1.)

Eucalyptol. ...	...	...	...	℥vj.
Menthol. ...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Morph. pur. ...	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Cocain. pur. ...	...	...	...	gr. iv.
Camphor. ...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Parocleini ...	...	...	...	3ss.

S. et M.

Sig.: For use in the atomiser.

[Paroleine or liquid paraffin prescriptions containing alkaloids and their salts have been very frequently written of late, and have given trouble, due to the prescribers probably not knowing that, with the exception of cocaine, few, if any, are soluble in such liquids. Experiments with morphine, codeine, atropine, apomorphine, and others, including the corresponding salts, prove conclusively that such a form of medication is undesirable. Cocain. pur. is, fortunately, an exception, being soluble to the extent of about 1 per cent. The difficulty with the two foregoing prescriptions is due to the insolubility of the alkaloids in the fluid paraffin. In the case of the one containing pilocarpine, it may be stated that the salts of pilocarpine are only used in medicine, and they are insoluble in liquid hydrocarbons. Oleic acid mixes readily with liquid paraffin. The eucalyptol, menthol, cocaine, &c., preparation cannot be dispensed clear for the same reason. The menthol is soluble in the paroleine, the camphor in the eucalyptol, and the cocaine only to the extent of 1 part in 100; the morphine is insoluble, and this, with the excess of cocaine, is the cause of the dense deposit.]

Resorcin in Prescriptions.

SIR,—The following prescription was handed in to me today. Will you kindly tell me how it can be dispensed? solution? I have so far failed. I am informed that it is copied from the *Practitioner*:—

Resorcin.	...	...	...	gr. 80
Menthol.	...	...	...	gr. 20
Eucalyptol.	...	...	...	℥10
Benzoinol.	...	...	...	℥iv.

M. Ft. sol.

To be used from a nasal spray.

Yours truly,
B. M. (93/24.)

[Dissolve the resorcin in 1½ dr. of ether, and add to the oil in which the menthol and eucalyptol have previously been dissolved.]

SIR,—I should esteem it a favour if you would tell me by the following mixture when dispensed should, after standing some hours, turn into a greenish black. The mixture was twice dispensed quite clear, but on standing changed its colour:—

Resorcin.	...	...	...	℥ij.
Liq. bismuth.	...	...	...	℥j.
Tr. nuc. vom....	...	...	...	℥iss.
Aq. aurant. ad	...	...	...	℥vj.

I am, yours truly,
SUBSCRIBER. (107/68.)

[Resorcin is, like pyrogallie acid, a rapid absorber of oxygen, and the absorption is accompanied by darkening in colour. The absorption takes place more rapidly in presence of alkali, which in the above instance is provided by the liquor bismuthi.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

76/19. *Fungcoff*.—The following Cough-drench for a horse is constructed to resemble your sample, which has proved itself such a "splendid thing":—

Ol. terebinth....	...	...	...	℥ss.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	...	...	...	℥ss.
Pulv. zingib.	...	...	...	℥ij.
Potass. nitr.	...	...	...	℥ij.
Tr. opii	...	...	...	℥ss.
Ol. anisi	...	...	...	℥xxx.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	Oss.

Rub the oils with the powdered liquorice, ginger, and nitre in mortar, gradually adding the water, and lastly, the landanum.

66/30. *C. B.*—Fistula-application for horses.—This has composition similar to the following:—

Ac. arseniosi	...	...	...	gr. iv.
Potass. carb.	...	...	...	gr. iv.
Ol. terebinth....	...	...	...	℥j.
Tr. lavand. co.	...	...	...	℥ij.
Aq.	...	...	...	℥vj.

Boil the arsenic and potassium carbonate in the water, and then nearly cold mix with the tincture and the oil. Make up to oz. with water if need be.

95/31. *Sefton*.—(1) Books on Rupture.—Bennett's "Clinical Lectures on Abdominal Hernia," 8s. 6d. (Longman); Wood's "Hernia and its Radical Cure," 4s. 6d. (Renshaw); Warren's "Practical Treatise on Hernia," 21s. (Churchill). The first-mentioned book is of more recent date than the other two. (2) Books on Domestic Medicine.—See *C. & D.*, March 24, page 522.

66/29. *Cascara*.—(1) The Powder Weed-killer is a mixture of caustic soda (15), carbonate of soda (15), arsenic (10), and indigo (1). The figures in parenthesis indicate the approximate quantities of the several ingredients. (2) The Soap for Glazing Linen is curd soap. (3) Your sample of red Epsom salts is coloured with Armenian bole.

102/60. *Rhacados*.—Mist. Tussi Rub.—There is no uniform formula followed for this in London. The Brompton cough-mixture ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 559) is a safe red one, but you may with advantage modify it as follows:—

Tr. scillæ	...	...	...	℥iss.
Liq. morph. hydrochlor.	...	...	...	℥iss.
Syr. tolutani	...	...	...	℥j.
Inf. rosæ ad	...	...	...	℥vj.

M.

Dose: A tablespoonful three or four times a day.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

104/1. Address of makers of Statham's chemical cabinets.

26/90. Evaporated milk in powder: who manufactures, and where obtainable?

Business Changes.

Notices are inserted free in this section if properly authenticated.

MESSRS. GOLDTHORPE & COOK, chemists, Chatham, are opening a branch at 32 High Street, New Brompton.

MR. W. R. INNES has commenced business as a chemist and photographic dealer at High Street, Lissiemouth.

MESSRS. E. S. THOMPSON & Co., chemists and druggists, are opening a pharmacy at 55 Morningside Road, Edinburgh.

MR. E. DENNIS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business at 113 Adnitt Road, Northampton, lately carried on by Mr. W. Griffith.

THE chemist business carried on for so many years at Bridgend (Glam.) by the late Mr. J. Lloyd, has been taken over by Mr. H. Jepson, 18 Dunraven Place.

MR. JAMES HARLEY, chemist, Crieff, has assumed a partner, and the firm is now Harley & Watts. Mr. Watts was formerly an apprentice of Mr. Harley's.

THE LINCOLN HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE COMPANY have removed from 4 St. Mary's Street, Lincoln, to more commodious premises at 26 Park Street, Lincoln.

MESSRS. W. JOSEPH & Co. (Limited), chemists, Tenby, contemplate opening a restaurant in connection with their business, the premises for which are now nearing completion.

IT IS reported at Tenby that Messrs. Boots (Limited) propose opening a branch in that town. The normal population of Tenby is only 4,700, and there are already three chemists in the place.

MR. W. HUGHES, chemist and druggist, formerly with Messrs. Dakin, Cruickshank & Co. (Limited), of Hong-Kong and Amoy, has purchased the business in Castle Street, Conway, lately carried on by Mr. W. G. Williams.

MR. J. AUSTIN BAYES, late manager to Messrs. W. B. Evans & Son, of Stechford, Birmingham, is about to open a new pharmacy in Aylesbury Street, Fenny Stratford, in conjunction with Mr. W. J. Horton, chemist and druggist, of Woburn Sands.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: June 21.

GENERAL dulness continues to prevail in the drug and chemical markets, and the half-yearly stocktaking, now about due, reduces transactions to current requirements. At the cinchona-auctions on Tuesday, an advance of 5 per cent. was recorded, and this has given a slightly firmer tone to the quinine-market; but little business has been done this week, speculators being indisposed to operate, notwithstanding the favourable statistical position of bark and quinine. All kinds of Eastern produce have stiffened in price (notably oil of star anise) on account of the disturbances in China. Ergot of rye has been in more inquiry, and prices have advanced about 6*d.* per lb. Persian galls are also considerably dearer, and it is reported that there is little more expected to arrive this season. Cod-liver oil has a drooping tendency, the Bergen market being about 2*s.* lower this week. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cinchona	Quinine	Buchu	Aloes, Cape
Elemi	Wax, bees	Ammonia	Ammonia
Ergot	(Jam.)	sulphate	
Galls (Persian)		Cannabis	
Linseed		indica	
Oil, anise, star		Guaicum	
Oil, camphor		Iodol	
Oil, linseed		Ipecacuanha	
Pepper, black		Oil, cod-liver	
Sarsaparilla			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from June 15 to 20, both inclusive:—**LONDON.** Agar-agar, 50; aloes (at Havre), 29; aniseed (Russ.), 40; arrow-root, 724; belladonna-root, 14; camphor, 520; cannabis indica, 11; cardamoms, 83; caraway-seed, 250; cassia-fistula, 25; castor-oil, (E.I.) 100; cinchona, (Ceylon) 81, (at Amsterdam) 85, (E.I.) 1033; chiretta, 17; dragon's-blood, 5; eucalyptus oil, 1; ginger (Jam.), 36; glycerin (at Adelaide), 188; gum arabic (at Suez), 288; honey, (N.Z.) 90, (Jam.) 21; ipecacuanha (Rio), 119; jalap, 48; kino, 22; lemon-oil (at Calicut), 12; nux vomica, (at Mangalore) 260 bags, (at Bombay) 137; oils, essential (Chin.), 30; oil, anise, star, 30; opium (at Calcutta), 60; rhubarb, 34; sandalwood, 138; senna, (Tiny.) 50, (Alex.) 1; turmeric, (E.I.) 674; vanilla, 17; wax, bees', (Jam.) 5, (Aust.) 19, (at Port Natal) 388; wax, Japanese, 100. **LIVERPOOL.**—Castor oil (Fr.), 155; fennel-seed, 334; gentian, 6; gum arabic (Frieste), 3; liquorice-root, 6; manna, 1; nux vomica (at Bombay), 40; oil, palm, 77; opium, 43; wax, bees', (Aust.), 8. **HULL.**—"Drugs," 17; stavesacre, 10.

Linseed and Rape-seed.

In consequence of the defective harvest the quantities of linseed and rape-seed available for export from Rostov-on-Don, Russia, are very restricted, and notwithstanding a good demand and higher prices only 6,205 tons more of rape-seed than in the previous year were shipped, whilst in linseed there is a falling-off of 3,540 tons. The average prices, compared with those of 1898, show an advance of 4*s.* 9*d.* per quarter for linseed and 1*s.* 5*d.* for rape-seed. About half the quantity of linseed shipped and two-thirds of the rape-seed went to the United Kingdom, the balance being taken by Germany.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market-centres other than London.]

On the whole, business in the heavy-chemical market continues to be satisfactory at all the principal centres. The general demand for export, although not so brisk as could be wished, is heavier, and stocks are not very large. Home trade requirements are not very heavy just now. Values show little change, but are generally steady and well maintained.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is steady, but scarcely moving quite so quickly. Demand for caustic soda and soda crystals continues very active, but there is no change in quotations. Ammonia alkali and bicarbonate continue steady and are moving well. Yellow prussiate of potash in fair request, and price for best Lancashire makes is steadily maintained at 8*d.* to 8½*d.* per lb. Saltcake dull. Chlorates are quiet and lower. Potash 4½*d.* to 4¾*d.* per lb., and soda 4½*d.* per lb. Hyposulphite of soda in good demand and steady at late rates.

SOUTH DURHAM SALT in heavy request, and price is steadily maintained at 11*s.* 3*d.* per ton f.o.b. Tees.

LEAD SALTS are in better inquiry and tend toward firmer prices. Present figures are: sugar of lead, white, 24*l.* 10*s.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; brown, 20*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. Nitrate of lead 25*l.* 5*s.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

LINSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKES are well maintained in price, but demand is not very heavy. Linseed 95 per cent. pure 8*l.* 5*s.* to 8*s.* 10*s.* per ton. Oil-cakes 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Cotton-cakes, best makes, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*, and seconds 4*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is dull and a shade lower. **SAL AMMONIAC**, 39*l.* and 37*l.* per ton for firsts and seconds respectively.

GREEN COPPERAS in steady demand at unchanged rates. Be Lancashire makes 42*s.* to 43*s.* per ton f.o.b. Liverpool. Welsh 12*s.* to 14*s.* per ton, free on rails in bulk.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, June 20.

CASTOR OIL.—The Whitsuntide holidays have left their mark upon this article, as the demand for good Calcutta seconds has been very meagre. Notwithstanding this fact, the price has been very firmly maintained at 3¾*d.* in face of the recent arrivals. Little or nothing is offering to arrive from Calcutta. First and second-pressure French is held at 3¾*d.* and 3½*d.* per lb. respectively, but the French producers are now asking higher prices forward. First-pressure English is selling at 3¾*d.* Sulphur French 3*d.* per lb.

QUILLATA-BARK is very firmly held at 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton, as in quality and quantity. A sale of 3 tons is reported at 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

GINGER, AFRICAN.—The market has been practically cleared of good sound Sierra Leone. For the only available parcel 26*l.* per ton is asked. Sales have been made in quantity during the week at this figure.

CANARY-SEED.—Sales have been made at 32*s.* 6*d.* per qr. for good bright Turkish, and there is a disposition now to offer the new crop for September-October shipment.

BEESEWAX.—Sales are reported of good bright Chilean at 7*l.* 10*s.*, but for prime pale yellow 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is asked.

GRAN. PARAD.—A small lot recently arrived has been sold in part at 80*s.* per cwt.; 75*s.* would be taken to clear the remaining few bags.

TURPS is easier at 39*s.* per cwt. on the spot, and 34*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for July to December deliveries.

HONEY.—Sales are reported of Pile 1 Chilean at 24*s.* 6*d.*, and Pile 2, 23*s.* 6*d.*; No. Pile, 20*s.* per cwt. The stock of fine Californian is practically exhausted, and good pale yellow is held for 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per cwt. It is reported that the coming crop will be exceedingly short, and very high prices are being quoted by shippers for first-grade quality. Eighteen cases new import Jamaican were offered at auction, for which no bids were made.

COPALBA.—A small lot of Maranham just arrived was offered at auction—1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. was bid, which the owners declined to take. The parcel was afterwards sold on private terms.

SPERMACETI.—Twenty-seven cases and 15 cases offered at auction and brought forth a bid of 1*s.* per lb., but holders decline to consider anything under 1*s.* 3*d.*

QUASSIA-LOGS.—Four and a half tons are reported sold, at 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Very large quantities, indeed, of new crop are reported sold, to arrive in the neighbourhood of 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is firm at 24*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 25*l.* per ton. **GUM ACACIA.**—Five serons Ghezirah are reported as having changed hands at 40*s.* At auction 34 cases of fine Soudan sorts were offered, and 5 serons sold at 85*s.* per cwt. Further business has been done in fine Soudan sorts.

German Drug Market.*Hamburg, June 19.*

Our drug-market in general is quiet, and there are only a few articles which meet with interest from the buyers.

BALSAM PERU is very quiet at 12m. to 12½m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR.—Refined shows a quiet market, with second-hand sellers at 475m. to 470m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID is firm at 300m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet at 66m. to 65m. per 100 kilos., while new crop for July-August shipment is quoted 56m. to 55m. per 100 kilos.

CARAWAY-SEED is very firm, as holders in Holland are asking high prices.

ERGOT OF RYE is in better demand, and has again suddenly advanced. Holders ask considerably higher prices to-day—viz., 410m. per 100 kilos. for good sound quality.

KOLA-NUTS are easier at 38m. to 37½m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is dull at 17m. per kilo.

QUININE is quiet but steady at 45m. per kilo.; second-hand holders appear to be almost sold out.

STAR-ANISE SEED is quiet and lower at 175m. per 100 kilos.

JAPAN WAX is firm at 59m. per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX is quiet and lower—grey at 145m. to 185m. per 100 kilos. for yellow quality.

OILS.—Castor is quiet and without demand; first-pressing in barrels is worth 62m. per 100 kilos. Linseed oil for spot delivery is dearer.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Star-anise is firmer at 13½m. per kilo. Clove oil is also firm. Citronella quiet at 220m. per 100 kilos. Peppermint is quiet; HGH, 5m. per lb.; Japanese ditto, 7½m. per kilo.

American Drug Market.*New York, June 12.*

The market is quiet, and but little business of importance is passing, sales being mainly confined to supplying actual wants.

ALOES, CURACAO, are in somewhat light supply, and values are firm at 3½c. to 4c. per lb. Cape are steadily held at 6c. to 6½c.

BUCHU-LEAVES.—The demand is very light, and quotations are easy at 12c. to 14c. per lb., according to quality.

COCA-LEAVES.—The spot-market is firmer owing to advices from South America reporting an advancing market. Supplies are still obtainable at 20c. for Truxillo, and 32c. for Huanuco.

CHAMOMILE-FLOWERS are firmer owing to unfavourable reports regarding the new crop. German flowers are steady at 15c. to 25c., according to quality, and Roman are held at 18c. to 21c. per lb.

GOLDEN SEAL (Hydrastis).—Old is quiet at 52c. New spring-dug root is offered at 45c. per lb.

OPIMUM is inactive, but quotations are firm at \$3.12½ to \$3.15 owing to the reports from the growing districts regarding the new crop.

QUININE is quiet, and only small amounts are changing hands at 31c. per oz.

SENEGA-ROOT is selling at 38c. per lb. for export.

SENEGA-LEAVES are firmer, and the market is hardening. Tinnevely are held at 7c. to 14c. per lb., and natural Alexandrian at 10c. to 12c.

SERPENTARIA RHIZOME has declined to 28c. per lb.

SOAP-BARK is active at 5½c. for whole, and 5¼c. for crushed.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, June 21, 10.38 A.M.:—Ergot is firming and 480m. per 100 kilos. is now quoted. Camphor is quiet and turpentine easier, at 79½m. per 100 kilos.

* * *

BERGEN, June 21, 11.5 A.M.:—This week's Finmarken fishing shows the falling-off which always precedes the close, and to date the total catch of the season is 35,959,000 cod, compared with 32,342,000 last year, equal to a yield of 28,646 barrels, against 28,640 barrels in 1899. Business on the market is slow, and the price for refined medicinal oil is now 70s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen.

* * *

NEW YORK, June 21, 2.56 P.M.:—This market is dull and lifeless. Curaçao aloes is easier at 3½c. per lb. Western oil of peppermint in bulk is dull, at 80c. Cubebs have advanced to 8c. per lb. Jaborandi is scarcer at 15c., and beeswax is in a strong position at 29c. per lb. Ergot is in a shifting position, to-day's price for German being 50c. per lb. Senega is 38c., and declining.

* * *

SMYRNA, June 20, 5.20 P.M.: Old crop current talequale has declined to the equivalent of 8s. 3d. per lb., f.o.b. United States buyers have purchased 50 cases this week. There is little opium offering at the moment.

London Markets.

ACID OXALIC.—Unchanged at 3d. to 3½d. per lb. net delivered London.

AGAR AGAR.—For Japanese strips 1s. 10d. per lb. has been paid this week.

ANISEED.—Russian is quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. per cwt. c.i.f., according to quality, and Spanish at 34s.

ARROWROOT continues depressed. A catalogue of St. Vincents was bought in on Wednesday at 2½d. to 3d. per lb. for ordinary, and 3½d. for good.

BORAX.—Steady at 17s. per cwt. for crystals and 18s. for powder. Boric acid is 26s. and 28s. respectively.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is quiet and unchanged. In Japanese crude there has been business at 187s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, but the market is also quiet.

Advices from Kobe, dated May 5, report that some 90,000 cattie of crude camphor were sold to Messrs. Faber & Voigt, Oppenheimer Frères, and another firm in Kobe, by the Suzuki and Ikeda Shoten, at the price of 93.50 yen to 95.50 yen.

CERESIN.—Double refined white is quoted 62s. per cwt. c.i.f.: prime white 60s.; half ditto 55s. 6d.; orange or lemon colour 54s., and natural yellow 53s.

CHAMOMILE.—Advices from the Continent report that the harvest has begun and that supplies from Hungary have already been obtained, although prices have not yet been definitely fixed. Growers' ideas for picked flowers vary from 110m. to 130m. per 100 kilos. delivered at Budapest. German chamomiles of new crop are also offering at from 150m. to 200m. according to the district. The general opinion is that the harvest will be extremely good, and that lower prices than the above will rule later.

CINCHONA.—Tuesday's auctions comprised a somewhat larger quantity of bark than has been offered for some time, the offerings running to twelve catalogues, which were not disposed of until 3.45 P.M. There was a good demand, and, as will be seen from the table below, the larger proportion sold, an advance of about 5 per cent. being paid on the last London sales, the average unit obtained for bark containing quinine being from 1½d. to 2d., while for cinchonidine descriptions a higher average was paid. In the drug-auctions six serons of guayaquil, thin brown quill and broken, sold at 6d. per lb. for sound, and 5½d. for damaged. For another lot of 37 bales flat Calasaya 5d. was refused, the limit being 6d.

The following table shows the number of original packages offered and sold:—

	Offered,	Sold.
East Indian cinchona ...	3,422	2,916
South American cinchona ...	585	199
Ceylon cinchona ...	379	358
Java cinchona ...	254	184
	4,640	3,657

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
The Brunswick factory ...	221,484
The American and Italian factories ...	142,741
Messrs. Howards & Sons ...	141,846
The Frankfurt-on-Maine and Stuttgart factories ...	103,070
The Mannheim and Amsterdam factories ...	94,018
The Imperial factory ...	69,470
The Paris factory ...	6,248
Druggists, &c. ...	40,286

Total quantity sold ...	819,163
Bought in or withdrawn ...	171,570

Total quantity offered ... 990,733

The prices paid for sound bark were as follows:—

SOUTH AMERICAN.—311 bales of soft Colombian barks, imported in 1882 and 1883, were bought in at 5d. to 5½d. per lb., no bid being made for them, and 184 bales of Cuprea were also bought in at 2½d. to 3½d. Of Bolivian cultivated Calasaya 199 bales offered and sold at 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb. for flat; quill, 5½d.; good ditto, 8¾d. to 9¾d. and very rich, 10½d. to 11½d. per lb.

JAVA.—Ledgeriana, good to fine stem chips, 8½d. to 1s. 0¾d.; branch, 7d.; and root, 5¼d. to 5¾d. per lb.

CEYLON.—Ledgeriana, ordinary stem chips, 1½d.; renewed ditto 2½d.; hybrid, chips and shavings, 3½d. to 4½d.; Succirubra, good

stem chips and shavings, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; ordinary to fair, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4d.$; fine renewed ditto, $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; branch and chips, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Ledgeriana, original stems, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; renewed ditto, $9\frac{3}{4}d.$; branch, $7d.$ to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; stem and branch, $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $8\frac{1}{2}d.$; root, $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $10\frac{1}{2}d.$; red, original stem, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{3}{4}d.$; renewed ditto, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $4d.$; root, $3d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; Crown, original stem, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.; renewed ditto, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $8\frac{1}{2}d.$; original quill, $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $9\frac{3}{4}d.$; renewed ditto, $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $10\frac{1}{2}d.$; branch, $3d.$; renewed branch, $6d.$; hybrid, original, $9\frac{3}{4}d.$; and root, $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $6d.$ per lb.

The exports from Ceylon for the week ending May 28 were 26,082 lbs. From January 1 to May 28 they were:—

	1900	1899	1898	1897
Lbs. ...	220,592	391,908	317,281	333,383

The shipments from Java for the first half of this month were 300,000 Amst. lbs.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auctions to be held at Amsterdam on July 3 will consist of 80 tons Van Houten's, $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons Helm, and 5 tons De Jong; while on the same date at London 40 tons Cadbury will be offered in auction.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Steady, at 24*l.* 10*s.* to 25*l.* 10*s.* per ton spot.

ERGOT is considerably dearer, Russian having advanced about 6*l.* per lb. on the spot, and holders now ask 2*s.* The offers from Hamburg are said to have been withdrawn, and there is little to be had at that port. The United States are said to have been buying of late, up to 1*s.* 10*½d.* per lb. net, London terms, having been paid for their account. To-day it is reported that 2*s.* 1*l.* c.i.f. has been paid.

FENNEL-SEED is quoted at 32*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., for French, and 19*s.* for Syrian.

GALLS.—In blue Persian a considerable business has been done at about 5*s.* per cwt. advance, up to 95*s.* having been paid on the spot; green have also changed hands at 80*s.* Supplies of Persian are now much reduced, some holders having withdrawn their stock, and now ask 100*s.* for blue and 85*s.* for green. It is said that there is little more of any description of Persian to come forward. In the drug-auctions 20 bags of sea-damaged Persian sold at 90*s.* to 92*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—So-called Persian insoluble sorts have been in good demand, business including 300 bags worked sorts at 20*s.* to 22*s.* per cwt., according to quality. In the drug-auctions 23 cases of Ceylon gum of Pondicherry character sold at 50*s.* for good pale picked; 32*s.* 6*d.* for reddish ditto; and 16*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* for mixed qualities.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—In moderate demand at steady prices, the business chiefly being in thirds and fourths, which are now scarce. Firsts are quoted 14*l.* 5*s.* to 14*l.* 10*s.*; seconds, 12*l.* 5*s.* to 13*l.* 10*s.*; thirds, 10*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* 10*s.*; and fourths, 8*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

HENBANE-LEAVES.—Offers of new crop are made from Trieste at 60*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.—a high figure.

IODOLE.—The makers have reduced their quotations by 10*s.* per lb., and now quote 37*s.* for 2-lb. lots, with reduction for larger quantities.

LYCOPodium is firmly held at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—There is no actual change in value although the tendency is firmer in common with other Eastern produce. Most holders ask 8*s.* per lb. spot, but 7*s.* 9*d.* would probably buy a 5-case lot. In the drug auctions 5 cases good white crystals sold at 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb., the remainder of the parcel being bought in at 8*s.*

According to a British Consular report the exports of menthol-crystals from Yokohama during 1899 amounted to 51,899 lbs. (16,945*l.*) against 24,287 lbs. (7,694*l.*) in 1898.

OIL, ANISE, STAR, is about 3*d.* per lb. higher, a moderate business having been done at from 6*s.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. spot. The trouble in China is said to be responsible for increased demand, which is of a mostly speculative character.

OIL, CARAWAY.—B.P. quality is firm at 6*s.* per lb.

OIL, CASSIA.—Quiet, although considerably higher figures are being asked for parcels to arrive—viz., 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb., c.i.f., for 80 to 85-per-cent. oil. This is on account of the disturbances in China. In the drug-auctions 5 cases of 78-per-cent. oil sold at 3*s.* per lb.; for a parcel of oil containing 73-per-cent. cinnamic aldehyde 2*s.* 10*d.* was refused, the limit being 3*s.*

OIL, CASTOR.—The tendency is firmer. Hull make is 4*l.* per lb. in cases for medicinal, and 31*l.* 10*s.* per ton in barrels for first-pressings. Best medicinal Italian is worth 40*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., according to holder. French in case is quoted 38*s.* on the spot.

OIL, CITRONELE.—Ton-lots in drums have been sold privately at 10*l.* per lb., c.i.f. Hamburg, for June-September delivery.

The exports from Colombo and Galle from January 1 to May 28 have been:—

	1900	1899	1898	1897
Lbs. ...	515,139	617,782	591,058	514,908

Of the amount shipped for the first five months of 1900, the U.K. received 155,539 lbs. and the U.S.A. 337,949 lbs.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—There is little or no inquiry, the quotation for best medicinal oil being nominal at about 75*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

BERGEN, June 16.—The fishing on the eastern coast of Friesland during the past week has been very good, and if the weather continues we may yet hope to gain quite a considerable increase in the total catch before the end of the season. The market has on that account grown somewhat weaker, and Lofoten non-congealing oil is about 2*s.* per barrel lower, there being selling at 70*s.* f.o.b. Bergen. The exports to date from Bergen at 3,560 barrels against 5,801 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, OLIVE.—The following are current prices c.i. London: Finest Leghorn cream, 68*l.* 10*s.* per ton; extra superfine, 61*l.* 15*s.*, and sublime, 47*l.* 15*s.*

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Quiet, with sellers of American HG at 5*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb. spot, according to quantity.

OIL, TURPENTINE, has been declining daily by fraction although holders are reported to be firm: 37*s.* per cwt. is the spot price for American.

OPIMUM.—Fine Persian is much wanted, but there is nothing to be had on the spot; 13*s.* 6*d.* per lb. would be paid. There is also an absence of offers of stuff "to arrive."

SMYRNA, June 8.—This week we have had some heavy rain which is rather prejudicial to the opium harvesting in the local countries. The quotations for old crop are still maintained at from 8*s.* 5*d.* to 9*s.* 2*d.* per lb. as to quality, but new 1900 stuff has changed hands at 8*s.* 1*d.* for current talequale. The sales of old amount to 7 cases, and new to 9 cases for prompt delivery. The arrivals to date amount to 24 cases against 22 cases at the same time last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—New crop has commenced to arrive but as yet no sales have taken place as holders' views are still high. When goods begin to come down more freely we expect prices will open at about 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb. There have been rains in some districts, but as yet the damage to crop is small.

ORRIS.—The following are current quotations, c.i. London: Picked Florentine, 54*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; sorts, 51*s.* 6*d.* and small white, 52*s.* 6*d.* In the drug-auctions several parcels were bought in at nominal values. Ten bales of Verona sold "without reserve" at 29*s.* per cwt.

POTASH SALTS are unchanged at the following prices: Bichromate, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. Prussiate, English make, 8*d.* Beekton, $7\frac{3}{4}d.$; chlorate, $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. net for powder or crystals; $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ f.o.b. Liverpool in 5-ton lots.

QUININE.—At the close of last week there was more demand, about 50,000 oz. changing hands, including spot delivery, at 1*s.* 3*½d.*, August at 1*s.* 3*½d.*, and October 1*s.* 3*½d.* to 1*s.* 3*¾d.* per oz. Since then the bark-auctions have given a slightly firmer tone to the market, but altogether the demand has been quiet, transactions being mostly for October delivery at from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 4*½d.*, the latter figure being paid on Wednesday. On the spot there are buyers at 1*s.* 3*½d.*, but few sellers. On Thursday business was done at 1*s.* 3*¾d.* spot to 1*s.* 3*d.*, and October 1*s.* 4*¾d.*

The exports from Java during March amounted to 118 cases 102 of which were shipped to New York, 6 to Holland, 2 to Japan and 8 to Singapore. From July 1 to March 31 (nine months) the exports have been:—

	1899-1900	1898-9	1897-8
Cases ...	1165	209	119

The quantity of quinine produced by the Bandong factory in 1899 was about 700,000 oz., of which the bulk was shipped to London and the United States. A small quantity was consumed locally and a part found its way to the Straits Settlements, China, and other Eastern markets.

QUICKSILVER.—The official quotation is unchanged at 9*l*. 10*s*. per bottle, although last week the importers sold at 9*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*., which led to the impression that the price had been reduced officially.

SAFFRON is quiet and unchanged as from 3*s*. to 4*s*. per lb., less 2*l* per cent. for best Valencia.

SHELLAC is firmly held, but demand is quiet with small spot sales at steady rates. For August delivery TN has been sold at 6*s*. per cwt.

SODA SALTS.—Bichromate is quiet, at 2*l*. 7*d*. per lb. Caustic, 70 per cent., 10*l*. 15*s*. to 11*l*. per ton spot, and 60 per cent., 9*l*. 15*s*. Nitrate is 8*s*. 9*d*. per cwt. for refined and 8*s*. 3*d*. for ordinary. Bicarbonate is 7*l*. 6*s*. per ton landed. Soda crystals are 60*s*. in barrels and 57*s*. 6*d*. in bags.

SPICES.—Singapore black *Pepper* is dearer owing to small shipments, and a good business has been done during the week, but the market is now quieter, with sellers at 6*l*. 7*d*. per lb. on the spot, and at 6*l*. 7*d*. for August-October steamer. Other spices have been very slow, but without change in value. Zanzibar *Cloves* have been neglected; the quotation for August-October delivery is 3*l*. 3*d*. per lb. At the public sales on Wednesday a parcel of cut Cochín *Ginger* was bought in. There was no rough-washed offered, but privately sales are being made at 3*s*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., according to quality. Jamaica in good supply met little demand, and only a few lots sold at recent rates. Bengal sells privately at 27*s*. 6*d*., and Japan at 25*s*. per cwt. *Capsicums* were bought in at 35*s*. per cwt. for East India cherries, and at 32*s*. for long red pods. *Pimento* slow; a few bags of ordinary leafy sold at 3*d*. per lb.

STROPHANTHUS.—About 55 bags of green Kombé seed have just arrived on this market, a portion of which has been sold, it is said, at about 4*s*. per lb. For brown Hispidus 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. has been paid on the spot. The market is reported to be bare of both descriptions.

VALERIAN.—From Trieste this drug is offered at from 52*s*. 6*d*. to 65*s*. per cwt., c.i.f., as to quality.

London Drug-auctions.

After an interval of a month the drug sales were resumed to-day, when "new and old" goods were offered by nineteen brokers. Some of the catalogues were fairly lengthy, but the bulk of the offerings was bought in as usual. There were plentiful supplies of all kinds of aloes, benzoin, nux vomica, cardamoms, honey, beeswax, and fine dragons'-blood. The following table shows the business done publicly, the figures referring to original packages:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Albumen	10	0	Cassia fistula	23	23
Almonds, bitter ..	4	0	Chillies	25	0
Aloes (Cape)	49	29	Chiretta	46	0
Curaçao	347	347	Castor-seed	1	0
E. African	64	0	Cinchona	52	6
Socotrine	61	0	Coca-leaves	5	0
Zanzibar	18	1	Cocculus Indicus...	216	0
Mocha	20	20	Colocyath	23	0
Ambergris	2	2	Croton-seed	66	21
Annatto-paste	20	0	Cubebs	38	0
Annatto-seed	44	0	Cumin-seed	108	0
Anise, star	5	0	Cuttle-fish	30	30
Aniseed	20	0	Civet	12	0
Antimony	40	0	Dill-seed	20	0
Areca-nuts	164	14	Dragon's-blood	38	14
Asafetida	344	30	Ergot of rye	6	0
Asphaltum	59	0	Galbanum	13	0
Balsam, copaiba ..	11	8	Galls	23	20
Tolu	18	0	Gamboge	30	0
Bavichi	10	0	Guaiacum	22	13
Benzoin—			Gum acacia	272	23
Palemang	166	5	elemi	4	4
Siam	44	15	Honey—		
Sumatra	241	23	Australain	55	0
Bird lime	15	0	Californian	17	0
Buchu	66	6	Chilian	124	0
Calumba	380	251	Jamaica	316	281
Cannabis indica ..	166	4	Insect-flowers	12	0
Canella alba	10	0	Insect-powder	10	0
Cantharides	2	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Cardamoms	652	286	(Cartagena)	39	17
Cascara sagrada ..	150	0	(Rio)	51	11
Cascarilla	57	9	Jalap	10	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Kamala	11	0	Orange-peel	50	11
Kino	2	0	Orris	53	10
Lemon-juice	28	8	Otto of rose	5	0
Lemon-peel	8	0	Pareira brava	2	0
Lime-juice	34	0	Pistachio kernels...	10	0
Liquorice-powder ..	20	0	Quillaia	5	0
Liquorice-root	40	0	Rhatany	26	0
Menthol	20	5	Rhubarb	157	23
Mastich	19	0	Saffron	1	0
Musk (skins)	3	2	Sarsaparilla	77	17
Myrrh	42	0	Scammonium	21	0
Nutmeg-paste	2	0	Senna—		
Nux vomica	1654	0	Alexandrian	113	0
Oil, anise, star	12	0	Mecca	79	0
bay	6	0	Tinnevely	308	255
bergamot	6	4	Senega	6	0
bigarade	1	0	Sesame	6	0
camphor	500	0	Soy	90	0
cananga	9	0	Squills	28	16
cassia	20	5	Sticklac	15	0
cinnamon	18	0	Stramonium	3	0
citronella	14	2	Tamarinds	37	37
eucalyptus	45	3	Tonka-beans	7	3
lemon	13	0	Tragacanth	10	2
lemongrass	4	0	Turneric	554	10
limes	3	0	Vanilla	16	1
nutmeg	4	0	Wax (bees')	1298	60
orange	1	0	Japanese	50	0
rose	20	2			

ALOE.—Cape was in moderate supply and suffered a decline of about 1*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. Fine bright hard sold at 26*s*. 6*d*. to 27*s*. 6*d*., good seconds at 25*s*. 6*d*. to 26*s*. 6*d*., and overheated ditto at 24*s*. Another parcel of 20 cases, mostly good seconds, was bought in at 23*s*. to 29*s*. per cwt. Twenty cases of common hard black and stony Mocha sold at 34*s*. (6 cases), and 25*s*. for not so good (14 cases). Of Curaçao, a parcel of 28 boxes, partly capey, sold at 18*s*. 6*d*., and ditto drossy, 14*s*. 6*d*. Another parcel of 31 boxes imported in 1876, of mixed quality, was forced off at 23*s*. to 24*s*. for fair brown liver; mixed capey and drossy, 16*s*. to 17*s*.; and common black and drossy, 13*s*. 6*d*. to 15*s*. per cwt. No Socotrine was sold; the limit for good is 75*s*. per cwt. A case of Zanzibar in skins, fair, sold at 65*s*.

AMBERGRIS.—Two tins were offered and sold at 85*s*. for 3 oz. of genuine grey of weak flavour, and at 35*s*. for 17 oz. of heavy black undeveloped.

ANISEED.—For Spanish 25*s*. per cwt. was the limit.

ARECA.—For slightly wormy Ceylon seed 14*s*. to 15*s*. per cwt. was paid. Sound was held for 20*s*.

ASAFETIDA.—Large supplies were catalogued for auction to-day, but only 30 cases sold, consisting of a recent import from Bunder Abbas. The following prices were paid:—Good almondy, slightly darkish, part loose, and part blocky, 62*s*. 6*d*. to 72*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., the lowest-priced lots being relatively cheaper in comparison with the quality; rather rough almondy block sold at from 47*s*. 6*d*. to 56*s*. per cwt. Values were reported to be full up.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—For a package of thick cloudy Maracaibo 1*s*. 3*d*. was paid.

BENZOIN.—Slow of sale, no fine Sumatra being sold, the demand being chiefly for the cheaper grades at 6*l*. to 6*l*. 15*s*., which figures were paid for fair seconds, partly false packed. Palembang, fair seconds, barky, in tins, sold at 55*s*., but the bulk of the offerings was bought in at this figure; common, in block, was bought in at from 30*s*. to 50*s*. per cwt. Siam: 15 cases sold, including dull bold loose almonds, at 16*l*. 10*s*.; small to medium ditto, 8*l*. 15*s*. to 10*l*.; siftings in block, 6*l*.; mixed siftings, pea size, 75*s*., and dull siftings, 55*s*. per cwt.

BIRD-LIME.—For Japanese 1*s*. 3*d*. per lb. was wanted.

BUCHU-LEAVES were again freely offered, but only a few bales found buyers at slightly easier rates compared with those paid at the last public sales—namely, 5*l*. 3*d*. per lb. for good green round leaf. A bale of dull long leaf brought 4*l*. 3*d*. per lb.; privately lower prices had been refused previous to the auctions.

CALUMBA.—About 200 bags of ordinary brown natural sorts sold at 16*s*. to 16*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., and a parcel of common rough dark ditto realised 14*s*. to 14*s*. 6*d*.

CANELLA ALBA.—For good bold quill 40s. per cwt. was wanted.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Holders seemed to be slightly easier in their views to-day, when 1s. 2d. would have been accepted for greenish tops and 10d. for siftings; but no sales were effected. A parcel of 4 bales very ordinary tops sold without reserve at 9½d.

CANTHARIDES.—Fine bright green Russian flies, previously offered, were again limited at 2s. 2d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS sold at full up to about 1d. to 2d. per lb. dearer rates in some instances, while occasionally they were easier. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore, good bold long, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; medium long pale, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d.; bold dull long, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; medium ditto, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; small and medium pale, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; small pale, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; very small pale, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; long lean brown, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; small ditto, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; brown and split, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; specky, 1s. 1d.; bold pale unclipped, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; medium and small ditto, 1s. 9d. Ceylon-Malabar, small brown, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. Mangalore, bold (1 case), 2s. 5d.; medium to bold brownish, 2s. 1d. Seed realised 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. Native wild Ceylon brought 2s. 6d. The exports from Ceylon for the week ending May 28 were 5,837 lbs. From January 1 to May 28 they were:—

	1900	1899	1898	1897
Lbs. ...	267,918	228,884	208,622	222,858

CASCARILLA.—For good bold quill, country damaged, 50s. per cwt. was paid (2 bales); stringy and lean quill (2 barrels) sold at 37s. 6d., and 4 bales ditto, "without reserve," 38s. per cwt.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Good long thin to bold pod, part ratty, realised 20s. per cwt.

CASTOR-SEED.—A bag realised 4s. per cwt. if pay charges.

COLOCYNTH was offered by one broker only, who had sold eight cases privately; the remainder, small dullish apple, partly broken, were bought in at 1s. 6d.

CROTON-SEED.—Dull shelly and mixed seed from Bombay offered without reserve and sold at 30s. per cwt.

CUTTLEFISH.—Good bold white bone from Trieste realised 7½d. per lb.

DILL-SEED from Bombay was held for 8s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Quite neglected; fine lump was in large supply, and slightly easier prices would have been accepted. The only public sale was a case of fair seedy lump, slightly damp, which realised 8l. 15s. per cwt.; 10 cases of very common reeds were put up without reserve, and apparently sold at 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. Privately, good quality is worth 9l. 15s. to 10l.

ELEMI still realises extreme figures, 245s. per cwt. being paid to-day for good white Manila gum.

GAMBOGE.—Two parcels were offered; the first lot (20 cases) were fair blocky pipe of orange fracture for which 8l. per cwt. was wanted. The second lot of 10 cases was bought in at 8l. 10s. per cwt.

GUALACUM.—Fine bold loose drop was about 6d. lower, compared with the previous sales, 2s. being paid for small to bold pebble; fair green resiny block sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; drossy ditto, 10d. to 1s.; chips at 8d., and dust at 1½d. per lb. Another lot of four barrels of low drossy and woody, partly blocky, gum realised 1½d., without reserve.

HONEY.—Jamaica was in heavy supply, and sold at fully previous rates, good pale set bringing 26s. to 30s., fine amber liquid 27s. to 27s. 6d., fair ditto 24s. to 24s. 6d., and dark amber-coloured liquid, 23s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—Previous to the auctions there had been small sales of both Rio and Cartagena root at 12s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per cwt. respectively. In auction, however, there was a decline of about 3d. to 4d. in Rio root, a few bales only selling at 12s. to 12s. 1d. per lb., and 2 bales of sea-damaged at 11s. 11d. to 11s. 9d. per lb. Cartagena was about 1s. lower. Seventeen bales, of common quality, which had been rejected by the United States Customs appraiser, were sold at 7s. 6d. per lb. The s.s. *Thames* from Monte Video has brought 119 packages of Rio, which no doubt accounts for the easier feeling.

JALAP.—In auction common small to medium tuber was bought in at 6½d. per lb. A small sale of good sound has been made this week at 7½d.

LEMON-JUICE.—8 half pipes of new crop sold at 1s. 3d. per gallon.

MUSK-SKINS.—Two tins sold at 1s. and 2s. 6d. per oz.

MYRRH.—Neglected, no sales whatever being made. Small to medium pale picked tear was bought in at 5l. 10s.; small to bold native picked was held for 75s., a bid of 65s. being refused.

NUX VOMICA.—Excessive supplies were offered to-day, but not a single transaction was recorded. For good bold silky seed from Bombay 10s. to 12s. was wanted, and for small Calcutta ditto 9s. 6d. per cwt.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Four half-coppers of oil catalogued as "commercial" sold "without reserve" at 5s. per lb.

OIL, CAMPHOR.—Refined Japanese was offered in considerable quantity, but there were no buyers, the limit being 40s. per cwt.

OIL, CANANGA.—A newly-imported lot of 9 cases was limited at 1s. 1d. per oz.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Three drums of Collin's Malle brand realised 1s. 3d. per lb.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Winter's brand was offered, but had been sold privately.

RHUBARB.—There was no improvement in the demand to-day, in spite of the trouble in China; in fact, several parcels sold cheaply. The following prices were paid:—High dried, good bold flat, 9d. to 9½d. (6 cases); medium ditto, 9d. (3 cases). Another lot of 2 cases medium, and bold, poor fracture, realised 8½d., subject; and a case of common flat brought 6½d. Small round Shensi, part trimming root, three-quarters pinky and one-quarter dark fracture, sold at 1s. 4d. per lb., subject. Canton, fair small round, part rough, 1s. 1d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—All kinds were dearer in auction to-day especially Jamaica, which was held for 1s. 10d. per lb., but nobody was willing to pay this figure. The advance is said to be due to a revolution in the districts where the Lima-Jamaica and Jamaica roots are gathered. Three bales of Lima-Jamaica sold at 1s. for first-class damages, but the bulk of this description was held for 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Pale red and yellow native Jamaica was also dearer, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. being paid for sound and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. for country damaged. Honduras, on the other hand, is slow of sale.

SENNA.—Common qualities were full up, while other grades were unchanged. The following prices were paid: Tinnevely, good bold green leaf 6d. to 6½d.; fair medium green, 2½d. to 3d.; and common to medium ditto, 1d. to 2d., very low. Pods sold at 5d. A bid of 7½d. was refused for pale. Alexandrian senna was not in demand.

SESAME-SEED.—Six bags sold without reserve at 6s. per lb.

SQUILLS.—2d. per lb. was paid for fair dry white without reserve.

TONKA-BEANS.—Of a parcel of 5 cases frosted Para, 3 apparently sold at 2s. per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica was in demand as usual, everything offered being sold; good hard red and yellow to brown realising 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. per cwt., or 2s. 6d. dearer than last sales-rates; Zanzibar, 6l. to 6l. 15s.; Mozambique, 6l. 17s. 6d.; and dark brown Madagascar, 6l. 10s. per cwt.

WAX, JAPANESE.—The parcel offered has been partly sold privately, the remaining lots were bought in at 33s. per cwt.

Amsterdam Bark-auction.

The cinchona bark auction to be held on July 12 will consist of 720 bales, 188 cases, 15 baskets *Succirubra*, 2,875 bales and cases *Ledger*, *Officinalis*, *Hybrid*, while the supplement, as far as is yet known, will consist of 500 packages. The stock in first-hands at Amsterdam consisted on July 20, 1900, of 1,928 packages Government bark, 5,200 packages private bark, including the quantity put up in the auction to be held on July 12.

